THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,527—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th Dec. 1911	MALOJA	11900	.....	...
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10500
13th "	PERSIA	7000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN ...	7000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	.....	...
2nd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA ...	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA ...	11000
24th "	EGYPT	5000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MAGDONIA	10000	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA ...	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
30th "	PERSIA	7000	.....	...
6th April.	MARMORA	10000	.....	...
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA ...	12500
11th "	EGYPT	5000	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
25th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY*.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 425 or Rs. 284	Rs. 743 or Rs. 531
Going by Sea ...	Rs. 525 or Rs. 377	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940
to		

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
E. Rubattino	4,887	Piazzoni	15th Jan. 1912
D. Balduino	4,680	L. Maganzini	15th Feb. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice *e vice versa*, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE; KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	10th Jan. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	10th Feb. "

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 155 and to HONGKONG Rs. 210.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alteration.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

FOR LONDON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umzumbi	5000	2nd January 1912.

Fare to Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer,	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	28th Dec.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2134	Fri	29th Dec.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lunda	2134	Mon.	1st Jan.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & O. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE (Weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 28th Dec. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Wednesday 27th December, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Buarah.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S.S. "Pentakota," 3413 tons, on or about 28th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Lindula" 3358 tons on or about 30th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

27th December, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
Polynesien	6363	Bruno	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville-de-la Ciotat	6375	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Nera	5589		14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4145	Cousin	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6383	Galoustoc	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rossi	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	X	4th July 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares,

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Nera	5538		29th Dec. 1911.
Oceanien	4145	Cousin	26th Jan. 1912.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent.

Messrs Standing, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5103	W. Kelso	23rd " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

		Leave Bombay
Castalia	6388 G. Mitchell	7th Feb. 1912
*Elysia	6393 A. Haig	24th Feb. "
Massilia	5091 J. Thomson	8th Mar. "
Olympia	5124 R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd " "
*Circassia	6716 C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr. "
Scindia	5106 Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388 G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6393 A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091 J. Thomson	2nd June "

*"Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy".

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 573	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	992
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 903	1,342
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	TOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ILOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months as term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

It is said that "One of the most distinguishing peculiarities of the human race is the liking for personal adornment and eventually the love of the beautiful in any form."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

offer you an inexhaustible collection of the

MOST BEAUTIFUL
MOST ARTISTIC
MOST PRACTICAL

to make your selection for

GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND FOR THE NEW YEAR.

You are offered a wealth of suggestions unequalled for VALUE, unequalled for NOVELTY and unequalled for PRACTICAL USE from an unparalleled Stock of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silver and Electro-plate of the best quality only.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

"SHELL" 150°

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.,

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST N[redacted]

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

PATENTED ABROAD. "JOHA" PATENTED ABROAD

(REGISTERED AS A TRADE-MARK.)

A 40 per cent. preparation of Salvarsan ready for immediate use.
Will not deteriorate by keeping.

Prepared after the original prescription of Dr. CARL SCHINDLER, Berlin and Geh. Med. Rat. Prof. Dr. A. NEISSER, Breslau

Used with most satisfactory results in many of the leading Hospitals and Clinics on the Continent.

The great popularity which "JOHA" has recently gained in the Salvarsan-treatment is due, firstly, to its almost entire painlessness and, secondly, to its simplicity in use.

"JOHA" is supplied to the medical profession as follows:—

"JOHA" 40 per cent.	1 cc m =0, 4 Salvarsan	Rs.	8
	1 1-2 cc m =0, 6 Salvarsan	"	10
"JOHA" for children	1 cc m =0, 1 Salvarsan in packages containing 5 tubes	"	10
	1 cc m =0, 2 Salvarsan in packages containing 3 tubes	"	10
Syringe with 3 needles and a canula in metal case		"	4

FULL LITERATURE ON APPLICATION.

N. POWELL & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

FOR X'MAS SEASON.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in this article of MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in Boxes of 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 2 per box.

FRESHLY ARRIVED and now unpacked the following:—

DUTCH CHEESE BALLS in tin foil (cream de la cream) Rs. 2-14.
MUSCATEL RAISINS (Extra choice), in 3 lbs. boxes at Rs. 2.
IMPERIAL PLUMS, in 7 lbs. tin at Rs. 5-4.
FRESH MALAGA GRAPES (large size), in bulk.

Various other Brands of PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the well-known High Class Houses.

Visit our STORES early and it will pay you with the fullest satisfaction in the purchase of your Stores.

AT

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

THE ITALIAN STORES.

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CORONATION CHOCOLATES

IN BOXES WITH PORTRAIT OF THEIR MAJESTIES;

tied with Red, White, Blue Ribbon:—

1/2 lb. size box	Re. 1
1 lb. size box	Rs. 2

Also a large selection of CORONATION BOXES having portraits of

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS.

From As. 14 to Rs. 5 per box.

CORONATION BOXES OF CROCKERS, CROWNS, CROWN GEMS, SAILOR KING, ETC.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST NOW READY.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business. Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Parker Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear."

S. S. "CITY OF BIRMINGHAM."

ARRIVED on the 23rd December, 1911.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 26th Dec. 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 30th instant, and 1st and 2nd proximo, those days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1911.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on SATURDAY, the 30th, instant, and MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of TOOLS and GENERAL HARDWARE, required by the O. & R. State Railway, during the 12 months, from 1st April, 1912, to the 31st March, 1913.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, O. and R. State Railway, on payment of Re. 1 per form.

The Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, O. and R. State Railway, Lucknow, and will be received at his Office up to 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, 23rd February, 1912.

They must be submitted in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for the supply of Tools and General Hardware."

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the whole of or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Store Keeper
O. and R. State Railway.

Lucknow, dated 20th December, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NEW THROUGH SERVICE TO PESHAWAR FROM JANUARY 1ST.

DOWN.		UP.	
Bombay	Dep. 21-30	Peshawar	Dep. 7-55
*Ratlam Jn.	Arr. 10-0	Rawalpindi	Arr. 12-15
Do.	Dep. 10-20	Do.	Dep. 12-27
Bharatpur	Arr. 21- 1	Lahore	Arr. 19-20
Do.	Dep. 21-11	Do.	Dep. 19-45
Delhi	Arr. 1-0	Ferozepore	Arr. 21-29
Do.	Dep. 1-31	Do.	Dep. 21-36
Bhatinda	Arr. 6-51	Bhatind a	Arr. 23- 3
Do.	Dep. 7- 1	Do.	Dep. 23-13
Ferozepore	Arr. 8-28	Delhi	Arr. 4-32
Do.	Dep. 8-35	Do.	Dep. 5- 0
Lahore	Arr. 10-20	Bharatpur	Arr. 8-36
Do.	Dep. 10-45	Do.	Dep. 8-46
Rawalpindi	Arr. 17-51	*Ratlam Jn.	Arr. 19- 5
Do.	Dep. 18- 6	Do.	Dep. 19-25
Peshawar	Arr. 22-25	Bombay	Arr. 8-20

*Fast Trains connect at Ratlam Junction to and from Mhow and Indore.

A through Carriage will run via Delhi to and from Saharanpur to the following Timings :—

Delhi	Dep. 1-15	Saharanpur	Dep. 23-15
Meerut	Arr. 2-35	Meerut	Arr. 2- 3
Do.	Dep. 2-42	Do.	Dep. 2-13
Saharanpur	Arr. 4-29	Delhi	Arr. 4-13

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst. at 2-30 (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2nd floor, "Rachel Lodge," Merewether Road, next to Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and elegant French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Robert Breslaur, Ahmed Dewji and others, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, electric 3 light lamp, set of sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons and dumbwaiters, Refrigator, ice-box, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, cabinets, writing card, dressing and washhand and centre tables, English single bedsteads complete, elegant mirror and panelled door almyrahs, chest of drawers, engravings and oil pictures, first rate ebonized semi-grand concert piano by Blathner, &c. The property of J. Sesulmans, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE ON SATURDAY 30th December.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 23 Fanshaw House, New Marine Lines opposite the Mess, the valuable and artistic design French-polished teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, also few pieces by Robert, Breslaur, handpainted dessert service crown Derby porcelainware, best platedware, dining table and chairs mirrored large sidebboard and dinner waggon, show cupboard for platedware Singapore cane furniture, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, side and corner cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys jardineres, lady's and gent's writing tables, easy and Cannon chairs, English single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror-door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, bedroom sofas wind proof lamps, partition screen, fancy table ornaments, engravings, and water colour pictures etc., the property of A. M. Simpson, Esq., of Messrs. Brush Electric Co., and others.

The property of a gentleman—

1 vulpes car slightly used, French-make, 14 horse power, 4 cylinders, 5 seated, side entrance, with magneto Ignition, hood, new Mitchelin tyres and lamps.

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CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th December, 1911.

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AUCTION SALE of Consignments of Real Artistic English Semi-Porcelain, Majolica and Chinaware and English Jewellery.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Medows Street, Fort opposite Treachers and next to King and Co. by order of the concerned, consignment of real English artistic semi-porcelain, Majolica and Chinaware consisting of real English hand painted gilt and, colored flowered dinner sets for 6 and 12 persons tea-sets, breakfast sets, dessert sets, washhand and toilet sets, flower pots, pedestals flower vases, hanging pots, milk jugs, bacon dishes, butter dishes, biscuit boxes, sardine boxes, egg and cruet stands, cheese stands, coffee pots, celery trays etc., etc.

Also a parcel of English gem set jewellery such as gold gem set and signet rings, necklaces, silver cigar cases, brushes etc., etc.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 27th December, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Custom Road, Mahim.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Ebrahim Oomar, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 27th day of December, 1911, at 4-30 o'clock p. m. (Standard Time) sell by Public Auction on the premises in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage dated 29th July 1908 and executed by the said Ebrahim Oomar in favour of the Mortgagee the immoveable property situate at Mahim Custom Road hereunder described viz.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Custom Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-districts of Bombay containing by admeasurement 266 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under 1 Old No. 483, New No. 4318, Old Survey No.——and 28 New Survey No. 6 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes under G Ward No. 5430 and Street Nos. 97-99 and 101 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on the East and South by the property of Shamrao Pandurang on the West by the said Mahim Custom Road and on the North by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office in 121, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, aged quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, goes well in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HOPE MILLS.

Under instructions from Sir Cowasji Jehangir Baronet who has been authorised in that behalf by the consent decree dated 13th November 1911 in Appeals Nos. 2 and 12 of 1911 and suit No. 650 of 1908 and pursuant to the directions contained in the said decree Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Mill Premises on THURSDAY the 18th day of January, 1912 at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.) the Mill premises known as the Hope Mills together with all machinery &c as per following particulars :—

PARTICULARS.

Firstly.—All those pieces or parcels of Foras land or ground (held under a lease dated the 11th March 1893 and made between Damodardas Tapidas and Dayabhai Tapidas of the one part and the Hope Mills, Limited of the other part for a term of 99 years from 21st October 1891 renewable in perpetuity at the monthly rent of Rs. 128-12-0) situate on the west side of the De Leslie Road, Chinchpoogly in Parel in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement twelve thousand one hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said De Leslie Road, on or towards the West and South by the property of the G. C. Connaught Mill Company, Limited, and on or towards the North by the property secondly described and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 688, 690, New Nos. 12687 and 12690, Old Survey No. ——and New Survey Nos. 1/2706, 1/2707 and 1/2708 and in the Books of the Collector of 8 Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 224—49 and 1053 and Street Nos. 294, 293 and 58.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land situate on the West side of the De Leslie Road in Parel in the Registration Sub-districts of Bombay admeasuring nine thousand two hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said De Leslie Road, on or towards the West by the property of Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others on or towards the North by the property formerly of Sorabji Jamasji Lala but now of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit and on or towards the South by the property first described all which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue long with the other pieces or parcels of land belonging to the said Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others under Old Nos. 670, 688, 690, and 729 and New No. 12661 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. No. 2250 and Street No. 298 together with the buildings, outhouses, edifices and other structures erected or standing thereon and also with all the Mills consisting of about 29000 spindles, engines, boilers, mechanical appliances therein and all fixed and moveable machinery pumps, implements, articles, tools and things and all preparatory machinery in about the property above described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Sir Cawasji Jehangir Bart, or to the undersigned.

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A LARGE airy and up-to-date OFFICE, on the 1st floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, with or without basement accommodation. Lift E. L. and Fans. Apply—

A. H. WHEELER AND CO.,
on premises.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on appliossion.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon ; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 237,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate	Discount Rate
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ 11 2
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY

The House of Glorious Enjoyment.

IN OLD BOMBAY :—

Interesting Shops,
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Mermaid, Human
Spider, Great
Indian Juggler, &c.

MERRY-GO-ROUND,
CIRCLING WAVE,
SCENIC RAILWAY,
HOUSE OF NONSENSE,
CAMERA OBSCURA.

Catering for all Classes.

At the CINEMATOGRAPH
Special Film of the
ROYAL DURBAR.

STADIUM.

In the afternoon at 4-30.
Flat Races, Tent Pegging,
CHAMPIONSHIP
HORSE JUMPING.

FINAL ½ MILE.

At 9-30
Magnificent Xmas
FIREWORK
DISPLAY
Comic Novelties—Monkeys,
Elephants, Cyclists &c., in
fire.
Music by Pipers of 96th Infantry
conducted by Umar Singh.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th Dec. 1911, as compared with the statement of 11th Dec. 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 11. Rs.	a.	d.	Dec 19. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,79,00,000	0	0	1,79,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	2,29,73,418	10	8	2,21,16,614	2	9
Other Deposits, &c	17,07,02,750	6	7	16,70,83,646	3	9
Bank Post Bills, &c	6,32,317	0	4	6,68,999	10	10
Sundries	18,22,382	11	7	18,24,057	2	4
	23,40,30,868	13	2	22,95,88,317	3	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,30,05,805	0	0	2,52,40,085	0	0
other authorized Investments	72,50,048	4	0	71,93,554	4	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,26,25,153	10	5	3,20,43,853	3	9
Accounts of Credit on do	4,48,71,568	6	8	4,49,63,831	0	2
Bills discounted, &c	3,70,39,181	1	2	3,77,05,689	15	0
Balances with other Banks	35,00,234	5	3	20,72,221	7	6
Bullion						
Dead Stock	22,09,158	10	0	22,07,128	13	5
Stamps	12,859	14	4	12,415	2	6
Sundries	61,522	5	4	61,594	0	10
	15,65,75,931	9	2	15,35,01,192	15	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office						
Cash, &c., at Branches	8,34,54,937	4	0	7,60,87,214	4	6
	23,40,30,868	13	2	22,95,88,317	3	8

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	9,46,914	Increase.
Government at Branches	18,03,719	Decrease.
Other Deposits	36,19,104	Do.
Post Bills	31,682	Increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	21,77,886	Increase
Loans	4,18,700	Do.
Accounts of Credit	92,293	Do.
Mercantile Bills	6,66,003	Do.
Cash at Head Office	98,44,240	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	14,76,527	Increase.

Percentage 39·69.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 26.

FOR LONDON,

Umzumbi s—8,700 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORTSAID (for order).

Westburn s—30,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—2,617 cwt teelseed and 6,498 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hurst s—4,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Hurst s—4,000 cwt maize, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—514 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Marquis Bacquehem s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Marquis Bacquehem s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Koerber s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gramsburgen s—6,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arsteflurn s—8,000 cwt cistorseed, Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 27th December.

311. Camp of Exercise—The Annual Camp of Exercise will be held at Mahaluxmi Battery from Saturday, 17th, to 25th February, 1912.

218. Strength.—The undermentioned member having joined the Corps is taken on the strength and posted as follows :—

No. 1425 Gunner J. W. Simpson No. 2 Company No. 2 Sub-Division.

319. Musketry.—The B. V. A. will shoot the Members of the R. G. A. Brigade Mess on Sunday 31st December 1911 :—On the British Infantry Range Colaba, also a Spoon Competition under the same conditions. Ranges 200,300, and 600 yards. Firing to Commence at 8-0 a. m.

B. K. GOLDSMITH Capt.
Actg. Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following are the results of Spoon Competition of Sunday 24th December 1911 :—

200 yards.	300 yards.	600 yards.
Sapper Wilson.	S.M. Williams.	Sapper Howard.
Bombr Dixon.	Sapper Howard.	Corpl Chard.
Gunner Hayward.	Bombr Galdart.	Gunner Thomson.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Inchanga, 1,403 tons, Captain T C Broome, arrived here on Sunday evening from London November 25 via Portsoudan with a general cargo.

The steamer Westburn, 2,018 tons, Captain L Hutchinson, arrived here yesterday from Portsaid December 10 with ballast.

The steamer Braziliana, 2,435 tons, Captain J Snowdon, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta December 14, with a cargo of coal.

The P and O Company's steamer Assaye, 4,359 tons, Captain G W Cockman R N R, arrived here yesterday from Shanghai December 5, via Colombo with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Perlak, 1,103 tons, Captain D G Armstrong R N R, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon December 14, via Colombo with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

The steamer Sahara, 2,665 tons, Captain W F Park, arrived here yesterday from Bunbury November 23 via Colombo, and Bhowsagar with a cargo of sleepers.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Homayun 2,164 tons Captain T. L. Molony arrived here yesterday from Jedah December 13 via Perim and Aden with 799 pilgrims.

The steamer Detmold 2,816 tons, Captain J. W. Winter arrived here yesterday from Tyne November 24, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons Captain H. Manley, sailed for Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Rahmani 1,872 tons, Captain T. L. Green arrived here yesterday from Jedah, December 12 via Perim and Aden with 705 pilgrims.

The Venice S. N. Company's steamer Caboto, 2,845 tons, Captain G. B. Schiaffino will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo, with the [same] bottom cargo.

The A. L. S. N. Company's steamer Nippon, 4,014 tons, Captain Tarabochia, will sail to-day for Kobe via Colombo, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Medina.....Capt A E M ..Chatfield Royal Navy
H M S Defence.....Capt H H Bruce .....Royal Navy
H M S Cochrane...Capt W E Goodenough...Royal Navy
H M S Argyll...Capt M Culme-Seymour...Royal Navy
H M S Natal.....Capt Clement Greatorex...R Navy
H M S Perseus.....Comdr O P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr John Harvey...Special Service steamer.
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Luck ....Troopship
Dongola.....Spicer .....R Transport
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 26.

Avala.....2382 Canham...W & A Graham & Co
Brasiliana.....2438 Snowdon..... .....
Detmold.....2816 Winter..... .....
Firozi.....2029 Primrose...Karachi.....19-12 .. B & P S N & Co
Gutenfels.....3501 Fransiers...W & A Graham & Co
Gallia.....555 Wratt...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Gramsbergen .....3117 Goet...L'pool...T Morrison & Co
Hyndeities..... ...2895 Wills.....F & O & Co
Harpenden .....2302 Cromack.....A Yule & Co
Homayun.....2164 Molony.....B & P S N Co
Irishmere .....2126 Hasler.....T M & Co
Kasara .....504 King .....M M & Co
Kilkerran.....2413 .....W & A Graham & Co
Lindula.....2183 Whytehead...Calcutta...M M & Co
Maloja .....6783 Wiston.....London P & O Co
Nurani.....2870 Crebbir...Calcutta...T M & Co
Perlak.....1103 Armstrong..... .....
Pandua.....2126 Mo Charmed.....M M & Co
Querimba.....4757 Smith.....M M & Co
Rahmani .....1872 Green .....B & P S N Co
Sahara.....2665 Park ....
Wearbeck.....2446 Shotton .....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Pentakota	2209	Stewart	Durban		M M & Co
B City of Birmingham	4833	Dames	Karachi	30-12	K N & Co
C&R Assaye	4359	Cockman	Shanghai	31-1-12	P & O Co
D&E Pacha	3953	Elliott	Karachi		T M & Co
F Inchanga	1340	Boome	Karachi	29-12	K N & Co
G Naseri	912	Watson	P Gulf	27-12	B & P S N Co
H President	2086	Bremer	Zanzibar	2-1-12	A Strandes & Co
K Umzumbi	2138	Rivios	London	30-12	W & A G & Co
M Asterturm	3152	Gossman	Hamburg	3-1-12	W & A G & Co
N Westturm	2019	Hutchinson	Newport	31-12	W & A G & Co
O Caboto	2826	Schaffino	Calcutta	27-12	Venice S N Co
P Towergate	2358	Jackson	L'pool	6-1-12	W & A Graham & Co
Q Newbridge	2397	Wellett	Antwerp	28-12	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Marq Bacquehem.	2752	Nicolich	Trieste	28-12	A L S N Co
2 Circassia	1328	Osborne	L'pool	W & A G & Co	
3 Peebles	2734	Wallace	Rott	31-12	A L S N Co
5 Koerber	3154	Foroste	Trieste	1-1-12	A L S N Co
6 Hakata Maru	3819	Nomura	Kobe	29-12	N Y Kaisha
7 Nippon	4015	Tarabochia	Kobe	27-12	A L S N Co
8 Ardcarroch	3160	England	Hull	K N & Co	
9 Rabenfels	2893	Heimer	Karachi	30-12	W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Chyebassa	3391	Wadge	Ant	2-1-12	M M & Co
12&13 Persia	4954	Haughton	London	13-1-12	P & O Co
15 Hurst	2397	Moody	Liverpool	25-12	W & A G & Co
16 Darks	759	Moxon	Busreh	28-12	M M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	521	Ahmed	Repairing	Bo S N Co
Saraswati	443	Eorsm		Bo S N Co

M W D D

Neilos	717	Cadon	(Repairing) ...The Arab M N Co

Offads Q

Arcadia	3513	Batcha a	London	3-1-1 2 .. P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels	Commanders	From
24	Inchanga	Broome	London, Nov 2
25	Westburn	Hutchenson	P Said, Dec 10
	Braziliana	Snowdon	Calcutta, Dec 14
	Assaye	Cockman	Shghai, Dec 6
	Perlak	Armstrong	Rgoon, Dec 14
	Sahara	Park	Bbury, Nov 23
	Homayun	Molony	Jeddah, Dec 13
	Detmold	Winter	Tyne, Nov 24

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, &c
26	Upada	Hodgson	Bushire

The following vessels obtained [port clearance] on Tuesday :—

Steamer Caboto, Schiaffino, for Calcutta.
" Nippon, Tarabochia, for Kobe.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Himalaya, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on the 23rd December.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, left Aden for Bombay on 23rd instant and she is expected here on 28th instant at 4 p.m.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Genoa, left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 24th instant and the same Co's steamer Isebia, left Penang for Bombay on the 26th instant.

As per telegraphic instruction receivo this Company's steamer Abydos," left Mauritius for Bombay on Saturday the 23rd instant and is due here on or about the 4th proximo.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GREEN—December 25, at Datoobhoy Mansions, Bombay, William Turner, infant son of William Turner Green, aged 2 years and 11 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STOKES—December 22, at Calicut, to Dr and Mrs Stokes, Medical Mission, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

OAKLEY—STOTT—December 21, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A Stewart, Lionel Hill Oakley, of Alipore, Calcutta, to Bertha Emily Stott, of Manchester.

DEATH.

HALL—November 23, at St Helen's, Tenbridge, Kent, Lieut-Colonel Edward Hall, last surviving Officer of the old 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, aged 93.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions.—"The Imperial Durbar." Four shows nightly, 5-30 to 6-45, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.

Skating Rink. Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m ; night session 9-30 to 11-30.

Maxim : "He whose credit is suspected is not to be trusted."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 15th instant, left Aden at 3 p.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 p.m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Maloja" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Manilal Chunilal, a muccadam, reports that a cart driver has absconded with four bales of cotton twist valued at Rs. 600.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and L. Marques, per s. s. "Pindaris" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-morrow. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan boy aged about twelve and named Abdul Ramzan was knocked down at Parel Road by a carriage and pair. The driver did not stop after the accident. The boy was seriously injured and was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Maruti Pandu, (30), a Hindu labourer, was sitting on a quarry hole at Sewree along with a number of labourers, when three large stones fell on his head, which was crushed and he died instantaneously.—Baloo Bapoo, a labourer employed in the iron foundry of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Company, was working near a tin of kerosine oil, when the tin exploded and set Baloo's clothes on fire. He was burnt all about his body and died in hospital, where he was removed for treatment.

OBITUARY.—Sportsmen in Bombay will deeply regret to hear that Mr. J. E. Woolley, a well-known in local football circles, died at St. George's Hospital on Christmas Day. The deceased only returned from England a couple of months ago, and up to a few days ago was believed to be in the best of good health. He was most popular in Bombay, his cheery and sporting character having won for him many friends. He was a prominent member of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, for whose football team he had played some seasons.

FIRES AT PAREL.—A fire broke out on Christmas evening at Bhoiwada, Parel, in a hut belonging to a Hindu woman named Anoobai. Before any assistance could be rendered, four adjoining huts were in flames and all the five huts were completely destroyed. An aged woman was burnt by a burning jowlie and she was treated at Sir J. J. Hospital. The damage is estimated at Rs. 500. A spark from the fire-place falling on a jowlie caused the fire.—Another fire occurred in a Borah's house the same evening, but before much damage was done, it was put out by the fire-brigade.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel H. A. Lempriere, D.S.O. the Band of the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, will play the following programme of music from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. this evening :—

March	Coronation Bells
Valse	The Dollar Princess
Overture	Zampa
Serenade	Sizilietta
Reminiscences of Tschaikowsky	
The Wanders Serenade	Godfrey
Suite Americaine	Thurban
Selection	The Merry Widow
Oriental Scene	A Dervish Chorus
Patrol	The U. S. A.

Partridge
Leo Fall
Herold
Von Blon
Lehar
Sebek
Sousa

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Nera," Dec. 28.

The following is the list of passengers expected to arrive here from Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Nera," to-morrow at 3 p.m. Passengers will be landed at No. 7 Victoria Dock :—

Artoun, Mr
Abbe, Sage
Abbe, de Genoiallac
Berdat, Mr
Grossmann, Mr
Borelli, Mr
Drouin, Mr
Delage, Mr and Mrs
Delage, Master
Defrica, Mr
Oates, Mr J
Groscombe, Mr
Jones, Mr
Clarke, Capt
Fidler, Mr
Mohanlall, Mr
Manuk, Mr
Maxwell, Mr
Crocombe, Mr
Miquel, Mr and Mrs
Park, Rev G A
Feadman, Mr
Purohit, Mr
Peneau, Mr
Laurent, Debuy, Rev Father
Stewart, Rev
Stevenson, Mrs
Stevenson, Mr
Dalzil, Mr
Jones, Mrs S C
Catois, Mr
Neville, Mr
Phillips, Miss
Clarke, Capt B G S

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Nippon," Dec. 27.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Nippon," to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 7 at 12-45 p.m. Deck passengers and native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, by 11 a.m. sharp —

Alsberg, Mrs M and child
Crostzm, Mrs F
Faller, Dr A
Keglevich, Countess
Mosse, Mr and Mrs
Ohme, Mr and Mrs
Oberg, Mr B
Zailachook, Mr M

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA CRICKET.

Ballygunj vs. Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DEC. 25.

The cricket match, Bombay Gymkhana versus Ballygunj, has resulted in a draw. Ballygunj made 121 runs in the first innings and 319 for six wickets in their second, Waite scoring 111 in the second innings for the home team.

Bombay made 136 in their first innings, Halliley 57, Southey 20, and Watts 13, while their second innings resulted in 236 for five wickets, Halliley not out 70, Nicolls 35, Watts 24, and Stow 22.

The match, Calcutta Presidency College versus Bombay Elphinstone College commenced yesterday, and will be continued to-day. The first innings has resulted in 232 for the Elphinstone College, Mulla contributing 83, Guise(?) 39, Davar 33, Wacha 21, Chottia 12, while the Presidency College have compiled only 81 in the first innings, the only stand made against the Bombay bowling being C. M. Ali, 22, and E. F. Vactu 19.

AMATEURS' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 25.

The qualifying round of the Amateurs' Golf Championship of India here has resulted in the following being left in :—

A. Mann 157 ; J. D. Gatheral, 160 ; W. A. L. Cabell, 163 ; G. Stapleton, 163 ; C. L. Smith, 164 ; T. Drimmie, 165 ; W. C. Beaumont, 165; E. Watson, 166 ; C. C. Wingham, 166 ; T. E. Cunningham, 166 ; J. M. Bavenpoy, 167 ; J. M. English, 168 ; L. W. Ogilvy, 169 ; J. G. Melrose, 169 ; E. H. Bray, 170 ; and K. B. Dunlop, 170.

Mr. Cabell's score wins the visitors' prize which thus goes to Rangoon.

Mr. Mann's score takes the lowest score prize.

The All-India Golf Championship here has now advanced to the penultimate stage. Yesterday, Messrs. Mann, Gatheral, Cunningham and Wingham were left in and to-day, Mr. Winghsm beat Mr. Mann easily, the score being six up and four to play, while Mr. Gatheral had a hard tussle with Mr. Cunningham whom he beat eventually on the twenty-fifth green. The finals between Mr. Wingham and Mr. Gatheral will be played off either to-morrow or the next day.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

In the Coronation Polo Tournament to-day the 10th Hussars beat the Viceroy's Staff after a close and exciting game by the narrow margin, seven goals to six, the Government House team at one time being two goals ahead.

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

Cheating by an Up-country Man.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Maganlal Vagji, an up-country treader, aged 24, with cheating by personation.

The case for the prosecution was that on the night of the 22nd instant the accused went to the Exhibition of Old Bombay and presented a school coupon book issued in the name of a student named Tapidas B. Vadivala. The gate-keeper questioned the accused as to the coupon-book, telling him it was a school-boy's coupon-book and that he did not look like a school boy. The accused was also asked to explain why he had changed the figure on the coupon book specifying the age, from to 17 24. The accused questioned the gate-keeper's right to ask him these questions, whereupon the latter took him to Mr. F. T. H. Eslick, monager of the Exhibition. In reply to questions put by Mr. Eslick, the accused said that the book belonged to him, that his name was Vadilal and that he was 24 years old. Mr. Eslick thereupon looked at the register, where he found that the boy in whose name the book was issued was aged 17. He thrice asked the accused his name and the latter said it was Tapidas. The accused had altered the figure from 17 to 24 the former being the prescribed age for students to whom these books could be issued. The price of the school boys' coupon book was lower than that of the ordinary coupon books.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said he found the book lying on the road and merely went to show it to the door-keeper.

His worship held that the accused had altered the figure from 17 to 24 and that he (the accused) repeatedly claimed that the name on the book was his own. His Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default, to undergo four days' simple imprisonment.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting stations on the coast, booked by routes other than Bhamo, can be accepted at sender's risk. (26-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic at present (1-11-11).

Until further notice telegrams (code) for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the telegraph office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Telegraph Office (20-10-11).

It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher telegrams is fixed at twenty-five (24-10-11).

Ramhormuz line interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11).

Bushire reports messages for Ahwaz and Mohammerah should not be marked "by post over interrupted section." There is no postal service over interrupted section and line is not likely to be restored till next April or May. Therefore all messages for those stations should only be accepted post Bushire. Mail for Mohammerah and Ahwaz leaves Bushire every Wednesday morning and post messages for those places should reach there not later than 6 p.m. Standard Time on Tuesday (14-12-11).

Teheran reports meshed line interrupted since 27th (28-11-11).

Telegrams for following offices in first region of Egypt can only be accepted in plain language and at senders risk. They should be written in plain language English or Arabic only. (1) Ras et Dabaa. (2) Marsa Matrouh. (3) Sidi Barrani. (4) Siwa. (21-12-11).

Turkish Route interrupted beyond Bassora. (25-12-11).

French land lines working badly expect heavy delay. (22-12-11).

Teheran Route restored. (26-12-11)

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

The Modern Method of Curing Neurasthenia.

Although Neurasthenia is a term of quite modern use, and embraces a very great number of symptoms, nervous exhaustion is a condition which has long been known.

Among the commonest symptoms are headache, a sense of pressure within the head, sometimes a feeling of cold on the top of the head, and, at others, as if an iron band were pressing into the brain. These sensations are particularly apt to occur when the sufferer endeavours to concentrate his thoughts for a little while. Again, there is marked indigestion and loss of appetite, with pain in the region of the stomach, heart-burn, nausea or vomiting, sleeplessness, a feeling of oppression, shortness of breath or palpitation of the heart, nervous twitchings of the hands, and an uncertain gait with pains in the back which, happily, do not mean locomotor ataxy any more than the feeling of pressure on the head denotes softening of the brain, as sufferers invariably fear.

All these nervous sensations are capable of being remarkably improved, and even perfectly cured, by means of Sanatogen. The medical evidence on this point is exceedingly large and overwhelmingly conclusive. In fact, no sufferer from neurasthenia, in whatever form the nervous exhaustion may manifest itself, need have the least cause for despair or even anxiety if only he will take Sanatogen and keep on with it. No more striking proof of its wonderful power can be desired than is set forth by Madame Sarah Grand, the distinguished novelist, who was incapacitated for work for four years by nervous exhaustion, and after taking it three times a day for four months was as well as she had ever been in her life. Here are Madame Sarah Grand's own words :—"Sanatogen has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do for cases of nervous debility and exhaustion. I began to take it, three times a day, after nearly four years enforced idleness from extreme debility, and now (after only four months) I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again, and also able to do as much of both as I ever did."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES SESAMUM.

The final report on the 'til' crop (sesamum or gingelly) for 1911 :—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1909-10 the area under 'til' sown unmixed in the United Provinces has represented some 6·9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

Area.—In the second forecast, issued in October last the area under 'til' this year was estimated at 15 per cent. less than the last year's area on the basis of the reports then furnished by selected landholders. This estimate has been confirmed by the crop statements which have now been received from the village accountants. According to these statements the total area under 'til' amounts to 375,009 acres compared with 438,945 acres last year showing a decrease of 14·6 per cent. The area on which the crop failed to come to maturity is reported at 31,631 acres. Dehra Dun, Allahabad, Sitapur and Kheri exhibit slight increases, but decreases have occurred in the remaining 'til' growing districts.

Outturn.—The season was not a favourable one to the 'til' crop. The early sown crop was seriously affected by the drought of July and August, while late sowings suffered severely from the excessive rain of September. The injury was most serious in the new Jhansi division, where the crop is estimated at 56, or about one half per cent. of the normal and at 75 per cent. in Meerut, Allahabad and Gorakhpur divisions. In Oudh the yield has been somewhat better being 85 per cent. of the normal. For the province as a whole the crop is estimated at 70 per cent. of the normal compared with 80 last year. The total outturn of 'til' sown unmixed is estimated at 29,000 tons compared with 45,300 tons in 1910 showing a decrease of 16,300 tons. The area of 'til' sown in combination with other crops is roughly estimated at 8 lakhs of acres and the outturn of 70,000 tons most of which is consumed locally.

UNITED PROVINCES WHEAT.

The first forecast of the wheat crop for 1911-12 :—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1909-10 the area under wheat crop in the United Provinces has represented some 22·2 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the United Provinces has, in the five years ending 1909-10, averaged (a) some 40·8 per cent. and (b) some 57·3 per cent respectively.

In July and August rain was scanty, but in September it was heavy almost everywhere and the preliminary tillage for the spring crops was hampered in places. Light rain fell all over the province during the first week of October and in the second week the eastern half of the province received excellent rain. Moisture was therefore ample when sowings of the wheat crop began about the middle of October. General rain was again received all over the province during the third week of November and was highly beneficial to the young crop and for late sowings. Germination has been good and prospects of the wheat crop are so far excellent.

An unusually large area has been sown with wheat this year except in some of the eastern districts where the heavy rain in October made it impossible to sow pure wheat to the usual extent. According to the reports furnished by selected landholders the area under wheat is estimated at 8 1-4 million acres compared with 7 1-3 million acres last per showing on increased of about 12 per cent. In view of the agricultural conditions it is possible that the actual area sown may exceed even this estimate.

This forecast relates to the condition of the crop up to 19th December.

UNITED PROVINCES OILSEEDS.

The first forecast of the linseed and rapeseed crops for 1911-12:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1909-10 the areas under (a) linseed and (b) rape and mustard crops in the United Provinces have represented (a) some 8·7 per cent and (b) some 2·5 per cent. respectively of the total area under these crops in British India.

The moisture in the soil was ample when sowings of the linseed and rapeseed crops commenced about the middle of October. Germination has been good and prospects are so far most promising. According to the reports received from selected landholders the areas under rapeseed and linseed are expected to exceed, by 10 and 20 per cent the last year's areas which amounted to 146,195 and 472,757 acres respectively.

This forecast relates to the condition of the crops up to 19th December.

BURMA RICE-CROP.

The summary of the third forecast of the rice crop in Burma for the year 1911-12:—

On an average of the five years ending 1909-10, the area under rice in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 10·2 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.

Summary.—The area under rice cultivation in the fifteen principal rice-producing districts is now reported as 7,379,116 acres. This is 69,533 acres less than the area actually cultivated last year. The area destroyed by floods is now estimated to be 414,169 acres and the fallow area 578,021 acres. Prospects on the whole are good, but in several districts the November rains were insufficient and crops on high lands and in flooded areas which were replanted late will probably thresh out light. The District Officer's percentage estimate is 88. Reaping has begun under normal conditions, and it is estimated that 2,450,000 tons of cargo rice equivalent to 41 1-2 million cwts. of cleaned rice will be available for export.

Colonel Gildea, of 11 Hogarth Road, London, writes to the Press :—"May I ask for the usual hospitality of your columns to enable me to state that, by desire of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, I have undertaken to collect particulars, for publication in due course, of all Memorials, of whatever description, at Home, in the Colonies, and abroad, to His late Majesty King Edward? I shall be much obliged, therefore if those connected with the furtherance of such Memorials will as they are completed kindly communicate with me, when I shall be glad to send particulars of the information required."

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 26.

The conditions which have recently been giving moderate to heavy rain in the south of the peninsula are to-day less marked and the rainfall is now likely to diminish there.

Snowfall has continued in Kashmir. The chief amounts reported are Astor and Sonemarg about one foot of snow. Madras one inch of rain.

The forecast shows precipitations is likely to diminish in Kashmir. Scattered rain will occur in the south of the Peninsula.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 25TH DECEMBER.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Food-grains and rapeseed doing well.

Mooltan.—Wheat being sown. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening and picking general. Present weather may improve cotton yield slightly.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Cotton picking partially begun and arrivals expected early.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Bellary.—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26th OF DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 26th December, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Sirsa and normal, or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Minimum temperature is in slight excess in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen on the south Coromandel Coast and in south Malabar ; the precipitation recorded at Negapatam is, however, insignificant. Seas are only slight at Negapatam, but conditions have not yet become settled in the south of the Bay of Bengal. There has been an increase of cloud in the Peninsula. In upper India skies have cleared.

A few showers may occur in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist

The Bombay Gazette Christmas Number, 1911.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

DHULIA.—Far too late.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 27th Dec., 1911.

REAL PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

No branch of human activity is more surrounded with customs and traditions than the work that is associated with public health, and so far have these habits and ideas established their hold on the public mind that, until quite recently, we organised and legislated with them as our guide. But when the cold light of experimental science was thrown upon them, there were many astonishing revelations, so astonishing as to meet with much indignant protest, and very tardy recognition, even among educated people. Two keen sanitarians have recently published the result of long and careful observation upon Public Health procedure furnishing details and figures that must have a profound influence on Municipal organisation and finance, for they upset many of the most cherished beliefs of the public. Dr. H. W. Hill, M. D., Director, Epidemiological Division, Minnesota Board of Health, begins by defining public health work as "those measures which are believed to control the spread of disease and chiefly certain of the communicable diseases." Owing to lack of special knowledge among those who have the disposal of Municipal funds, quite seven-eighths of the moneys deflected to public health in his district are devoted to street cleaning, garbage collecting and the care of sewers. And yet, says Dr. Hill, no one dreams that measles, scarlet fever, rabies, diphtheria, typhoid fever, mumps, whooping cough, chicken pox, leprosy, &c., all increased or diminished by the condition of the streets, these diseases being spread almost solely by direct or nearly direct contact with infected persons or animals. Even the transmission of tuberculosis by street dust, and of smallpox by the wind, are not yet clearly established. This last refers to the very common habit of expectorating in the streets and supposing that tuberculous persons numbered 1·5 per thousand of population the present methods of cleansing would not be any real protection if safety depended on street cleaning. In the matter of sewage disposal, the most important matter is that the sewage shall not return to the citizen in its raw state in his drinking water or uncooked vegetable food, as has already happened in uncounted millions of cases, and is constantly happening in India. Regarding sewer gases, Dr. Edwin O. Jordan, Professor of Bacteriology in the University of Chicago, and editor of the Journal of Infectious Diseases, says there is no reason to suppose that any infectious disease is due to germs carried in sewer air, and that slightly leaky gas fixtures are a more serious menace to house dwellers than defective plumbing.

Another branch of public health work has been seriously assailed. The value of disinfection is doubted, after very heavy expenditure in cases of infectious diseases such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, and yellow fever. Evidences both in the United States and in England correspond in indicating that the large sums expended on disinfection have had very doubtful results. All authorities agree that cleanliness in the street, the home and the person are desirable things, and worthy of considerable outlay and thought, but, at the same time they would attach no false values to them. They also agree that more attention is required for the supplies of milk, food and water, which are far more formidable carriers of disease than all other causes. The death-roll attributable to poisonous milk, especially with regard to infant mortality is every year receiving more attention from health officials, and for good reason. Dr. Jordan says that in the United States for every case of infectious disease due to drinking water, ten cases are caused by infected milk due, not so much to a defect in butter, fat and total solids, but for lack of proper standards of cleanliness and health among dairy cows, and especially the safeguarding of the milk from contamination during collection and transportation. The same authority adds that any genuine improvement in the character of a milk supply will be followed in the long run by a lessening in the amount of typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever and, to some extent, tuberculosis. One of the strongest reasons for the removal of garbage, especially if it is associated with stable refuse, is the facilities it offers for the breeding of flies, whose powers of transmitting disease germs and the germs of decomposition are now so well known. Heat alone does not produce a poisonous decomposition of food, but it greatly aids the multiplication of the germs of decay that may be conveyed by flies; their access to food should, therefore, be prevented by every possible means. The deliberate adulteration of food has already called for a good deal of legislation, especially with regard to staple commodities, such as raw meat and fish, tinned provisions, animal or vegetable, flour, grain, condiments, etc., and the amounts annually condemned give some idea of the scale on which falsification is carried on to the detriment of the general public. Much remains still to be done, especially with regard to the stamping of the date of packing on all tinned provisions.

The subject of ventilation has not escaped the scrutiny of the reformers who, after a very thorough enquiry, are of opinion that the whole effect from "bad air" and crowded rooms is due to heat and moisture and not to carbonic acid or any poisonous excretions in espired air. Recently acquired knowledge of the mosquito and its relation to a fever that has nothing to do with *malaria* and is most improperly named, has brought surprising benefits in many fever-laden places notably the Panama peninsula, Sierra Leone, Ismailia and the Roman Campagnia. Nothing more in the way of information seems to be necessary to enable any community, that is really in earnest to work out its own salvation from the mosquito pest. To the intelligent Indian all this new knowledge must be both confusing and alarming, for it strikes at many of his most cherished national habits and condemns them utterly. The defiling and poisoning of his water supplies is so widespread that no source is safe. The most sacred river is the one most polluted with dead bodies and sewage, and his belief that flowing water purifies itself received a rude shock when the sewage of Cawnpore was traced in the Ganges eighteen miles below that city by the analyst at Benares. It is enough for a mountain stream to pass a village in order to become unsafe for drinking and in tanks and reservoirs, bird, fish and plant life are encouraged, although they all contribute to render the water less pure. In Northern India, the hood on a flat roof introduced by the Muslims to catch the prevailing wind, and direct it downwards into a house against a rising current is the only feature of note. The "tykhana" a shaded cellar only secured something like a mean temperature between night and day, avoiding the maximum day temperature, but circulation of air was neglected or left to chance. In places of amusement or public assembly, it is simply ignored, and the resulting accumulation of heat and moisture of crowds must cause much discomfort even to people of the country. To the sick and weak, it must be most injurious. In the care of the sick, India has much to learn although there is no lack of kindness to those who are ill. On the contrary, it is just this kindly feeling that prompt friends to crowd around a sick bed and to urge the occupant to take food or deliacies at a time when he is unfit to digest any solid matter. Such customs and habits give way very slowly even among people who might know better, but hospital methods are slowly but surely making way among the people and the fidelity with which they observe the customs, they at present believe in, is an earnest of what they will do when they understand the value of methods based on, and certified by, the most careful experiment.

AEROPLANES IN WAR. As a method of dropping bombs in large quantities on opposing troops or frightening savages by their mere presence, the aeroplanes which have accompanied the Italian army into Tripoli have not fulfilled the anticipations of perfervid prophets. Battalions of Turks have not been blown up from above nor have the Arabs been overcome by panic at seeing the engines hovering like vultures over the desert. On the other hand the value of aeroplanes as scouts has been abundantly justified. On several occasions the advance or concentration of the Turks has been spied upon and reported, and it is obvious that if it had not been for this the Italians would have had many more surprises than the one in the oasis which was followed by the massacre over which so much comment has been made. If flying machines are good for the purpose in a country which is comparatively bare it is obvious that the use will be much enhanced in an undulatory and enclosed type of country such as will be the venue of any war between civilised nations. It is disappointing, therefore, to note the comparatively slow progress which aeronautics have made in Great Britain. In the House of Lords the other day, Lord Haldane had to confess that the War Office possessed only twelve planes completed with three more under construction. Asked to confess that these would not prove of any use in war, he refused to commit himself, but thought the number stated was too small. The air battalion consist of fourteen officers, and 135 rank-and-file. A cynic remarks that the current cavalry standard for the number of men per horse has evidently been fixed as the standard for airmen and aeroplanes.

The only point of hope in the situation is the prospect of a much larger indent for machines to follow the forthcoming competition for the best type. The French makers are bound to succeed, but construction in England will be insisted on together with special awards for purely British designs and workmanship. In America, news comes that the Wright Brothers have recently purchased a large area of sand dunes in South Carolina, in order to solve the problem of automatic stability. In France, a plane carrying six passengers has ascended to a height exceeding the British record for an unaccompanied aviator. The French still continue to lead the world in the air and even the States have shown no commensurate enthusiasm, though the Wrights are as great in their work as any of the foremost Frenchmen. From Germany comes the rumour that the Government propose to build another dirigible far larger than any of its lame ducklings of the past. It will be designed to carry three hundred soldiers. We pity the first three hundred that take a voyage in her if she is really to be built! The German belief in the possibility of dirigibles must be of a very robust and unreflecting nature if it has survived the continual disasters to the Zeppelin ventures. France, by the-bye, already possesses two hundred aeroplanes in actual army service, while in Germany, which is so much behind France as we are behind Germany, the number of officers in the aeroplane corps is sixty.

A HUNDRED YEARS' PEACE. The proposal has been made in the United States, and received with much sympathy, to commemorate the fact that peace has existed between the two great branches of the English-speaking peoples for a hundred years, which period will be completed in 1914, the Treaty of Ghent having been signed on Christmas Eve. 1814. A National Committee has been formed to design the arrangements and, in introducing its appeal to the people of the United States, says:—"The peace has been maintained in spite of the fact that at the beginning of the century a large number of disputed questions of the greatest importance were outstanding, which have since been settled one by one by means of diplomacy or arbitration. Another feature of importance in estimating the unparalelled nature of the anniversary is the fact that during this century an unarmed frontier of 3,480 miles has separated the British possession from the United States. During this period, moreover, a feeling of cordiality and trust has been growing between the people of the United States and Great Britain, which, as the end of the century has approached has prepared the people of both countries for the adoption between their Governments of the first unlimited arbitration treaty into which two great nations have ever deliberately proposed to enter." One of the proposals made in connection with the celebration is that in England and the United States on the day in question there should be one brief period of five minutes in which all human activities shall cease, and the people unite in meditation on the blessings which peace brings. It is also noteworthy that the date will likewise mark the conclusion of a century and a half of peace between the English and Germanic peoples. A year later a century of peace between France and all English-speaking countries will also be completed, and it is appropriately further suggested that France and Germany should also join in the commemoration. The Committee make a very strong point when it says that the celebration may also be expected to have a tendency to accustom the minds of the people of the whole world to the idea of war as an abnormal condition of the civilized world, and to make them more ready to uphold their governments in taking those steps which shall make war impossible between enlightened nations. Which is another way of suggesting that another great effort should be made to popularize, internationally, the movement towards arbitration as a substitute for appeals to force in the settlement of international disputes. A suggestion, which we imagine, will be regarded as happy and desirable.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 15th instant left Aden at 3 p. m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p. m. on Friday next.

OWING to the very large number of passes which have been issued for visitors to view H. M. S. "Medina" on Thursday, it is notified that no further passes can be issued.

THE hired transport "Plassey" is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th proximo with drafts.

THE steamer "Seang Choong" which arrived at Rangoon on Sunday from Calcutta brought the party who went to Delhi from Burma to attend the Coronation Durbar.

THE *Tribune* understands that Lala Hansraj, Honorary Principal of the Dayanand Anglo Vedic College, has resigned the principalship of the College and has taken up the Presidentship of the College.

WE learn from Kandy that Professor Eliot, President of the Harvard University, is still lying in the hospital there in a serious condition, but making slow but steady progress. It will be some time, however, before the doctors are able to pronounce his case out of danger.

CAPTAIN HAWORTH BOOTH, who has taken up the duties of Naval Adviser to the Commonwealth, is selecting Officers for the Australian Naval Training College. These Officers will probably leave for Melbourne next month.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* learns from several sources that the bazars of Lahore and Delhi and, no doubt, of other places are seriously disturbed about the new King George rupee. Some malicious persons spread abroad the wholly fictitious idea that the new coin contains in an obscure corner the likeness of a pig, the object obviously being to arouse indignation among ignorant Mahomedans and make them refuse to handle the new coin. A similar report was circulated in Bombay.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

REMARKABLE RAINFALL.

Wheat Values.

IMMIGRATION.

*MELBOURNE, DEC. 11.

The whole continent, has within the past week or so been subjected to a quite remarkable downpour of rain. Monday morning's record showed that the fall had been heavier in Yorke Peninsula and along the West Coast than in any other part of the State and those farmers who have started harvesting are lamenting the fact that the downopur did not come some weeks earlier, so that a few bushels per acre might have been added to the returns instead of when they had cleaned and bagged their grain. In the districts on the two peninsulas reaping has been in progress for some days the wheat, oat and barley fields having ripened fast in consequence of the hot weather. As the yield is smaller than was looked for the farmers were anxious to gather the grain in the best possible condition. They are pushing on with operations with all possible haste and bagging the wheat as fast as they are able to. A great many of them bagged far in advance of the capacity of the sewing up hands, and the result has been that large quantities of bags with the tops unsewn and the wheat exposed have received the full strength of the rainfall. Not only has the wheat at the top become thoroughly saturated, but the bottom of the bag, also, standing on the ground, has suffered through the rain. Unless steps are taken to dry the grain, considerable loss will be suffered by the farmers. In the case of bags which were sewn up before the rain came, not so much loss will be entailed, as they can be moved to donnage, and turned over, so that the wind can dry them. Up to the present only a few reports had come to hand, and the merchants say it is impossible to form an accurate idea of the damage caused by the rain, but there is a general opinion among them that heavy losses must of necessity result from the fall. Apart from the probability of the wheat already in bags and stacks being damaged, there is the fear that the unripe crops will be bleached. All these losses will have to be borne by the growers, but the merchants do not escape, because it is the usual experience that a wet harvesting season is succeeded by an outbreak of the weevil pest, which makes its appearance when the grower has disposed of his crop, and is a source of great inconvenience and loss to shippers. Owing to the quick ripening of the grain, many farmers who had cut extensive fields for hay had to leave the latter in the paddocks, while they attended to the wheat harvest, and it has been so soaked that the whole of it will have to be turned frequently to enable the wind to dry it before stacking operations can be started It is feared that the quality of the hay may be affected. Up to Thursday, there was reason to believe the quality of South Australian hay this season would be better than that of the last two or three seasons, but the effect of the saturation may be the loss of the fresh green color which consumers always look for in hay that is full of nutriment.

WHEAT VALUES.

An interesting chart shows the weekly fluctuations in wheat values in London and Adelaide for the South Australian cereal year, which began on December 1, 1910, and closed on November 30. The highest price in Adelaide for the period referred to was during the first two weeks in December, when farmers' lots in the country were based upon 3-8 per bushel on trucks Port Adelaide. The value of Australian cargoes in London at the same time was 36 per quarter c. f. and i. Prices during the second half of the month declined, Adelaide to 3-7, and cargoes to 35-3 per quarter. The general movement in January was slight, but during February, there was a gradual weakening, which continued under the influence of good crop reports in Europe and America, until March 8, when the local rate was 3-1 per bushel, and London 33 4 1-2 per quarter. Some reports of bad weather on the Continent resulted in prices improving, and on the spot there was a recovery on March 22 to 3-3, the advance in London, however, being only to 33-6 per quarter. The next two weeks saw a rather sharp decline and on April 5, the lowest point of the year was reached (3 per bushel in Adelaide, and 32-6 per quarter in London). A quick local move was recorded during the following week, the advance being 4d. per bushel, raising farmers' lots at Port Adelaide to 3-4 per bushel. London in the meantime advanced to 33-3. During the remainder of the month and throughout May, June, and July, there were no strong movements. In August, disquieting reports with respect to the crops in the Argentine Republic led to an improvement in prices, and London values on September 6, moved to 37 per quarter, the highest price in the chief centre for the year. In Adelaide, the rate was 3-7 per bushel. The feeling was easier during the remainder of the month, but in October the market showed a little improvement. London moved from 35-9, 36-6, and Adelaide from 3-5 1-2 to 3-7, but both backed on November 15 to 35 and 3-5 respectively. At the close of the month, the London value was on the same mark, but there had been an advance of a penny locally. The average price of wheat in South Australia throughout the period December 1, 1910, to November 30 last, was for farmers lots in the country about 3-4 1-2 per bushel on trucks Port Adelaide. Allowing an average of 3d. per bushel for cartage from the farm to the seaboard, the net price to the producer at home was 3 1-2 per bushel. Last season the wheat yield of the State was 24,344,740 bushels, giving a monetary return to the farmers of the State of little over £3,800,000.

IMMIGRATION.

The intelligence that 1,500 applicants tumbled over one another in front of Mr. T. J. Murray's office, Covent Garden, London, one morning last week, in response to an advertisement which that gentleman had inserted for skilled labourers desirous of emigrating to Australia, indicates at least two things. One is that this country and its possibilities are becoming better known on the other side of the world, and the other that the amount of unemployed labor in Great Britain anxious to find an outlet for its energies in the Dominions oversea must be very considerable. Mr. Murray is a prominent trades unionist of Sydney, and a member of the New South Wales branch of the British Immigration League. Unlike many of his Labor conferers, he does not, apparently, share their fears as to the effect of the importation into Australia of workers from abroad. Some time ago he went to England to try to induce skilled workers in various callings to emigrate to the Commonwealth, and how successful his appeal has been is indicated by the cable. Unfortunately many of the applicants who thronged the vicinity of his London office last week were under a misapprehension. They thought their passages were to be paid for them and when they found out their mistake there was some disorder. The incident, however, should serve still further to advertise Australia, and make more clear the attractive field she presents for energetic settlement. It is certain that we need all the men and women we can get to develop the resources of this country. That they are coming—slowly, to be sure but in a steadily increasing stream—is also certain. During 1910, immigration to America fell off 40 per cent, while that to the Commonwealth increased enormously. It is not possible yet to state with certainty what the gains will be for 1911, but the Hon W. L. Baillieu, Minister of Public Works in Victoria, who returned recently from London, stated that according to figures supplied to him, while there it would appear that the excess of arrivals over departures during 1911, will total at least 60,000. He added—and herein lies the pity of it—that this number would probably have been largely augmented had increased shipping facilities been made available. Just who is responsible for the lack of ships is not quite clear. All the States with the possible exception of Tasmania are now in the British market for immigrants and it is stated that their agents there are engaged in a rate-cutting war as regards the reduction of fares, with the idea of securing each a larger proportion of the human flow. The Director of Immigration in New South Wales, who has just returned from an official visit to America and Great Britain, suggests that the true solution of the difficulty lies in immediate action by the Commonwealth. He would delegate to the Federal Government the duty of providing for each of the States shipping facilities for its immigrants, the cost to be defrayed out of Federal funds, and the rates to be uniform. This would put an end to the present competition, which, it is said, threatens seriously to prejudice the immigration movement to Australia, and also lead to a largely increased flow of settlers. The cost to the Commonwealth would be about £5 per passage, and unless the Federal authorities desired, they need assume no further control of the movement beyond the bare provision of the money. If the Commonwealth would do this, it would certainly be a generous act, and, seeing that the whole country would benefit, it is one they might well consider.

GRIEVANCES OF FRUITGROWERS.

A deputation, representative of the fruitgrowers of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, accompanied by Senators Ready (Tasmania), Russell (South Australia), and Mr. Laird Smith, M. H. R. (Tasmania), waited on the Minister of Customs to-day with regard to difficulties which exporters had to encounter in obtaining a fair return for their fruit. Instances were given in which account sales gave the price returned as much lower than the actual price at which the fruit was sold. The position had become so acute that nothing short of a thorough investigation into the whole question of fruit distribution on the other side, and the matter of space on the steamers in which fruit for export could be stored, would be satisfactory. A petition, signed by 385 fruitgrowers, urging that Royal Commission be appointed to make the necessary investigation, was handed to the Minister. The matter, it was stated, concerned the whole of Australia, and was a subject which should be enquired into by the Federal authorities. The Minister said he recognised that the matter was one of very great importance, and he would have enquiries made and place the results before his colleagues, who would, if they thought fit, appoint a Royal Commission. He presumed that evidence could be taken on commission in Great Britain. The Commonwealth could not do more than make an investigation. He was in favor of that, and would do his best to bring the other Federal Ministers round to his way of thinking.

ENROLMENT OF CADETS.

Reports on the progress of the cadet enrolment have reached the Minister of Defence from the Adjutant-General. The number of senior cadets now liable for training in Australia, is 93,521, and the number actually in training is 89,996. This falls far short of the statistical estimates, formed prior to the registration, which put the number at 100,000. Later the Quartermaster-General reported that this would probably be exceeded by 10,000 The problem of where the missing boys are will be solved by the Federal Bureau of Statistics, which is pushing on now night and day with the tabulation of ages in connection with the census returns, to give the Defence Department full information of the numbers of boys of all ages in all the military areas. The department will then begin a rigorous search for those who have escaped registration. Where the neglect has been intentional parents may expect to suffer under a strict administration of the law. The number of senior cadets in training is as follows:—

New South Wales	33,353
Victoria	28,965
Queensland	11,917
South Australia	8,821
Western Australia	3,866
Tasmania	3,074
Total	89,996

LENDING TO SETTLERS.

The Minister of Lands has informed the Closer Settlement Board that legislation will be introduced to reduce the rate of interest charged to settlers from 4 1-2 per cent. to 4 per cent., and the sinking fund payment from 1 1-2 per cent. to 1 per cent. He said if this did not allow sufficient margin for the working expenses of the office, provision would have to be made in the Estimates. It was not proposed to make the changes retrospective. It was proposed to take power to lend on the freehold value of the land, after the owner was entitled to dispose of his interest. That would apply to closer settlement land only. The Government were going to lend money during any tenure, and would authorise the Savings Bank to lend money on freehold. The Closer Settlement Board would be allowed to finance people who desired to purchase blocks but would not be bound to advance as much as 60 per cent. There was a mistaken impression that no man could purchase under section 79 except at the prize paid to the Crown. As to workmen's houses, the limit of what a borrower could possess was £300. The board, he thought, should be more generous with regard to advances on improvements. He did not think too much could be advanced to a good man, and it was difficult to make any advance to a "waster." The general opinion was that the board's administration of the clause empowering it to purchase land for individuals was too conservative. It was intended to allow the board to advance 60 per cent. on improvements, without deducting the amounts advanced for building houses.

VICTORIA'S WHEAT YIELD.

The Government Statist's first preharvest estimate of the wheat crop of Victoria for the season 1911-12, gives the area sown 2,321,000 acres, from which an average yield of 11·45 bushels per acre is expected making the total 26,571,000 bushels. The area estimated is 77,089 acres smaller than that actually garnered last year, and the average yield 3·07 bushels less per acre. The requirements of the State for food and seed approximate 9,000,000 bushels, so that on the figures submitted there will be exportable a surplus of 17,500,000 bushels. The official estimate is considerably above the expectations of shippers and traders.

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[*By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST THE RUSSIANS.

Further Troops Ordered to Tabriz.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.

After a Ministerial consultation the Viceroy of the Caucasus has been ordered to send the largest possible reinforcements to Tabriz.

The *Novoye Vremya* quotes the Director of the Persian Department of the Foreign Office as saying that "Russia will take justice into her own hands in Tabriz, Resht and Enzeli and will show no mercy to the Revolutionary dregs shedding Russian blood."

The Vice-Governor of Teheran estimates that five hundred Persians have already been killed. He declares that the Russians ignore the overtures for the cessation of hostilities, and are butchering women and children.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.

The shooting still continues at Tabriz.

TEHERAN, Dec. 25.

With the approval of the Cabinet, the Regent has dissolved the Mejliss.

The Government has definitely accepted the Russian ultimatum. The Russian Minister has signified his acceptance of the Persian reply.

TEHERAN, Dec. 26.

Telegrams from the Vice-Governor of Tabriz represent the situation as appalling. He says, "I swear before God that innocent women and children are being butchered in cold blood. Five hundred Persians have already been killed. The Ark, the most ancient and finest edifice in Persia, has been totally destroyed."

Mr. Shuster Dismissed.

TEHERAN, Dec. 26.

The Cabinet has notified Mr. Shuster of his dismissal.

It is reported from Shiraz, that the Persian road guards fired on Indian sowars as they were proceeding to meet the British Consul. One sowar was killed.

FIGHTING IN MELILLA.

Heavy Spanish Losses.

MADRID, Dec. 24.

Natives near Melilla attacked the Spaniards on Friday. Severe fighting took place over a front of nearly forty miles. The Spanish casualties were nine killed and thirty-eight wounded including several officers.

The Natives lost heavily.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

There were further furious attacks on the Spanish positions in the Melilla Hinterland on Saturday and Sunday. The casualties were seventeen killed and 41 wounded.

DUNDEE LABOUR TROUBLE.

Peace Restored.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Most of the works at Dundee have resumed. Contractors are rushing fuel supplies up there.

HERR VON KIDERLEN-WAECHTER.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The Kaiser has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle, with brilliants, upon Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter.

AMERICAN SUGAR CROP.

Another Record Estimated.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

Moderate estimates predict that the sugar crop will reach 1,825,000 tons; exceeding the record of 1910 by 25,000 tons. Other estimates are as high as 1,875,000 tons.

M. C. C. IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The weather was bright and cool for the match between the M. C. C. eleven and a fifteen representing Bendigo. There was a fair attendance, and the wicket was in good condition.

The M C. C. went in first and made 176 runs, Hobbs contributing 67. Scott took four wickets for 53.

Bendigo then went in and made 122 runs for six wickets.

BOXING.

SYDNEY, Dec. 25.

In the boxing contest, Sam McVea beat Sam Langford, on points.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Dec. 25.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" left here at 3 p.m., to-day, for Bombay, with the outward mails of the 15th inst.

At a meeting of the non-official members of the Burma Legislative Council held yesterday in the office of the Secretary to the Council, Rangoon, the Hon. Maung Mye was elected an additional member of the Governor General's Council in the place of the Hon. Maung Bah Too, C. I. E. resigned.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

An Italian Reverse.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 24.

The papers report continuous fighting in Tripoli and Cyrenaica resulting in favour of the Arabs and Turks who, it is stated, fought with full vigour and enthusiasm.

ROME, Dec. 24.

The cruiser "Puglia" has seized the hospital-ship "Kaiserieh" in the Red Sea although she was flying the Red Cross flag, because a search showed an entire lack of hospital appliances. It is suspected that the "Kaiserieh" was used as a transport.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

The "Shiraj-ul-Akhbar" of Kabul, dated 15th Zill-Hiz 1329 of Hizri era, contains the text of the stirring speech delivered by the Amir in Durbar-i-Am at Jellalabad exhorting his servants and subjects to contribute to the Red Crescent Fund which has been started in Kabul under the patronage of the Amir.

COURT CIRCULAR.

(BY WIRE.)

KING EMPEROR'S CAMP, Dec. 25.

The King Emperor attended divine service in the camp this morning. His Imperial Majesty was attended by the whole of his suite.

QUEEN-EMPRESS'S CAMP.

(BY WIRE.)

BUNDI, Dec. 24.

The Queen-Empress, attended by her suite, left Ajmer yesterday morning by motor for Bundi. On the way her Imperial Majesty visited the sites selected for the memorial to the King Emperor Edward and of the monument to Sir Curzon Wyllie, stopping also before the grounds of Mayo College to make their salutations of farewell.

Upon her arrival at Deoli at 1 p. m., Her Imperial Majesty was received by the Political Agent Major Peacock and Miss Peacock at the Agency where she remained for luncheon. A guard-of-honour was mounted at the Agency by the 42nd Deoli Regiment. Resuming her journey, Her Imperial Majesty was received at the Satur Gateway, six miles from Bundi, by the Maharao Raja of Bundi and by Major Peacock, both of whom attended her to the Imperial Camp.

In the evening Her Imperial Majesty gave a dinner party to which Major and Miss Peacock, Major and Mrs. Condon had the honour to be invited.

This morning the Queen-Empress drove with her suite in attendance to the Fort and palace of Bundi, through which the Maharao Rajah had the honour of conducting Her Imperial Majesty. Thence she proceeded by motor, still attended by the Maharao Rajah to Sar Bagh Shikar Burg and Phul Sagar, returning to the camp for luncheon.

At 2-30 p. m. the Maharajarao came to take leave of her Imperial Majesty who afterwards left Bundi by motor for Kotah. At the border of the state of Kotah, some five miles from the city, Her Imperial Majesty was received by the Moharao of Kotah at the head of a body of his troops and by the Political Agent, Col. Barkeley, both of whom attended her to the Agency which had been prepared for her reception. Guards-of-honour were mounted of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and of the State troops of Kotah.

Her Imperial Majesty attended divine service in the camp at 6 p.m., the service being conducted, and the sermon preached, by the Rev. W. Pudhope.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJA OF NABHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—"We regret to learn that His Highness, Sir Hira Singh, Maharaja of the Nabha State, died on the evening of Christmas Day. The Maharaja's health had been long very frail and though his last illness has been but brief, the news of his death will scarcely cause surprise. Nevertheless, the regret at the fatal termination of his illness will be widespread. His Highness was greatly respected throughout the Punjab, and his courtly manner and venerable figure were a feature of all public functions in which the Chiefs of the Punjab were concerned. The Maharajah was born in 1843, and succeeded to the Gadi in 1871. His Highness will be succeeded by his only son, Ripudaman Singh, who is an ex-additional member of the Supreme Legislative Council, and at present paying a prolonged visit to Europe.

[His Highness was a Ruling Chief, and was born in 1843; succeeded to the "gadi" 9th June 1871. He belonged to the great Sidhu Jat family, known as the Phulkian family, from its founder Phul, which has given ruling families to Patiala, Jind, Nabha, Bahadur, and other Punjab States.

The Raja of Nabha was descended from Tiloka, the eldest son of Phul; whose great-grandson, Hamir Singh, founded the town of Nabha in 1755 A. D. He joined the Sikh Chiefs in the great battle of Sirhind, when Zain Khan, the Muhammadan Viceroy, was slain; and established a mint at Nabha, as a mark of independence.

In 1808-9, the State came under British control, in the time of Raja Jaswant Singh; but his son, Raja Devendra Singh, neglected to furnish supplies to the British troops during the first Sikh war in 1845, and was consequently deposed, pensioned, and his son, Raja Bharpur Singh installed in his place. During the Mutiny of 1857. Raja Bharpur Singh rendered most valuable services, and was rewarded with a large increase of territories. He was succeeded by his brother, Raja Bhagwan Singh, who died without issue in 1871.

By the "sanad" of 5th May, 1860, it had been provided that if either of the three great Phulkian Princes (Patiala, Jind, Nabha) died without heirs, a successor to his Raja should be chosen by the other two Chiefs from among the descendants of Phul; consequently, on the death of Raja Bhagwan Singh in 1871, the deceased Raja, Hira Singh (then a jagirdar of Jind, but a scion of the family of Tiloka,) was selected and placed on the "gadi". He had been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and granted the privilege of adoption.

On the occasion of the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India in 1877, he was granted an addition to his titles, and an increase of his salute from 11 to 13 guns, as a personal distinction. The area of the State is 928 square miles; its population 261,834, chiefly Hindus, but including 77,682 Sikhs and 50,178 Muhammedans. His Highness maintained a military force of 366 cavalry, 1,253 infantry, and 18 guns; and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns (including 2 personal guns).]

The funeral of the late Stanley Carless who met his death at the races under the most tragic circumstances, took place at the Lahore cemetery on Sunday and was conducted by Rev. Canon Warlow. The coffin was conveyed in the gun-carriage of the Royal Field Artillery.

THE ABOR CAMPAIGN.

Message from the King to the Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

YAMBUNG CAMP, Dec. 24.

The following telegram, from His Majesty, the King-Emperor, has been received here with intense gratification and delight:—"To the General Officer, Commanding the Abor Expedition,—"I wish to express to you and all ranks under your command my hearty good wishes for Christmas and the New Year. I watch with interest the steady progress of your columns and look for a successful and speedy termination of the expedition, George, R.I."

In reply General Bower sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary of His Imperial Majesty—"Please convey to His Imperial Majesty the profound gratitude of myself and all ranks for his most gracious message."

One of the headmen of Jaru, a village on the other side of the river, came in yesterday. It will be remembered that a few days ago, another headman from the same village was killed by the Sissin people on his way into the British Camp and Rotung. Narain Thapa, the survivor from Mr Williamson's party, who escaped from Ponging (left bank) was hidden by his captors in the village of Jaru to escape the notice of the Kebang and Rotung warriors who might otherwise have killed him, and exacted reprisals from the villagers for harbouring him. The Jaru headman who came in yesterday, expressed his satisfaction at the breaking up of the power of the Kebang clan and the Rotung fighting men who had always been a menace to the tribe. He further added that this village and the Pangi Abors would welcome, gladly, the advent of a British force on their side of the river.

After being highly commended for the shelter given by him to the refugee Narain Thapa, the headman was given a present and went away much gratified by his visit.

While every effort is being made to get into touch with the Abors, the tribesmen of the village of Pangi, whose case is still *sub judice* bring presents furtively to the piquet at the blockhouse opposite the camp on the other bank of the Dihong. These presents are rejected, however. *Timeo Danaes et dona ferentes.*

Mr. Coggan Browne, Government Geologist, and Mr. Milroy, Forest Officer, have arrived here.

YAMBUNG CAMP, Dec. 26.

Major Wilson's column returned on the 24th without having encountered the enemy. Christmas day was spent as a holiday by the Force, the European members of which made merry round roaring camp fires. To-day Takot, the former headman of Kebang, came into camp. Apparently after the massacre of Mr. Williamson's party he was deposed by the clansmen owing to his having attempted to restrain their bloodthirsty actions and a younger and more warlike man was put in his place. At this juncture he appears to have been deserted by the others, and an old and decrepit man he was powerless to curb the Kebang bloods nor is he in any way a representative of those with whom the troops have been engaged. Some information, however, may be obtained from him about them. Takot received Mr. Williamson in a friendly manner in 1909 and apparently went to Koumsing after his deposition where he remained until about 10 days ago when he left owing to the pressure put upon him by the villagers there who feared his presence might lead them into trouble with the British. Two teeth belonging to the "Stegydori," a Srewalik animal, have been discovered by members of the Force and are being sent to the Calcutta Museum for classification. Fine weather is being experienced.

SIMLA, Dec. 26.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor expedition, telegraphing from Yambung on December 23rd, 24th and 25th, says that the reconnaissance along the Kebang-Mishing route found a stockade, but saw no Abors. A party which crossed the river at Rotung was escorted back by a guard of honour of 50 Ponging men. A detachment sent to Sessin reports that the inhabitants of that village appear to have fled northward up the Dihong river. It is hoped that the Dihong exploring party will start on December 27th. Search is being made for a signalling station from which to keep up the communication with them. Troops are employed daily in road making. The weather is still wet, but shows signs of clearing.

REFORMS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Opposed by the Reactionaries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

There is a party in Afghanistan, which is opposed to the policy of progress which the present Amir has initiated. They view with uneasiness the introduction of motor-cars, telephones and other appliances of Western civilization. Factories for the manufacture of arms and ammunition have their full approval. They have apprehension that railways may be built and that the "peaceful penetration" of Afghanistan by European engineers may result in the sapping of its independence. The priesthood, mostly bigoted men, share these views and impress them upon the common people.

This party is said to include in its ranks the old Shahgazzi Abdul Kudus Khan, once a great power in the country, Amir Mahomed Khan, late Sipah Salar or Commander-in-Chief Mahomed Husain Jan Mustafi and some high military officers.

On the other hand the Amir has as his supporters men who were refugees in India for many years and returned to Kabul at his invitation. They are better educated than the ordinary Afghan Sardar and they would have good roads built in every district and more main channels of communication opened out. Motor-cars appeal to them and they would also have telegraphs to link up the principal towns and military centres.

Luinaib, Governor of Kabul, Kotwal of City, Shahgassis Mahomed Ali Khan and Suleiman Jan are the leading members of this modern party and they steadily encourage the Amir in his policy of progress. The Afghan traders and others who have visited India and go much further afield are on their side and they seem likely to carry the day.

DACOITIES IN DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANIKGUNJ, Dec. 26.

Some forty dacoits armed with torches and lathis attacked the house of one Sitanath Saha in the village of Bagjar on the night of 24th. They injured three of the inmates and got off with a considerable amount of property.

THE CHINESE RISING.

Fighting in the Chumbi Valley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

The *Pioneer* has received information that some fighting has occurred in the Chumbi Valley between the Tibetans and Chinese. The latter seem to be more than matchful to such of the villagers as resorted to arms. The Trade Agencies were respected throughout. Some of the Chinese officials sought refuge within their limits, but neither mutinous soldiers nor the Tibetans showed any inclination to follow them up. From Yunan reports continue to be received that such Europeans as are still there are not being in any way molested.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

Planning of the New City.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

The *Pioneer* says:—"It is not expected that the administrative change in connection with the reunion of the two Bengals and the formation of the province of Behar and Orissa can be carried out before May, as Parliament does not meet until 14th February. "The Bill amending the Indian Councils Act of 1909, must "lie" before both Houses of Parliament for a certain period before it can be passed."

A Committee consisting of a civil officer, engineer and architect will probably be appointed, first of all, to consider matters connected with the planning of the New Delhi. The total amount of land notified in the current *Punjab Gazette* as required by the Government of India for the new capital at Delhi, is nearly 115,000 acres.

It is, the "Pioneer" understands, intended to appoint a committee to deal with matters relating to the planning of the new capital at Delhi. The first, and the most important matter which must engage the attention of the Government is the drainage scheme, as otherwise a large area will be quite unfit for building purposes. The Land Acquisition Act will, of course, be put into motion as sites for public offices, official residences and quarters for the large clerical establishments of the Government of India must be secured.

In this connection it has just been notified in the current "Punjab Gazette" that certain lands in the Delhi district are required by Government for the new capital of India, and the Collector of Delhi is directed to take orders for the acquisition of these lands. The lands in question are situated in the Delhi and Ballabgarh tahsils. No less than 126 blocks of land are specified, the largest of which (in Delhi mauza) is over 8,600 acres in extent. There is also the question of cantonments, as obviously the present garrison must be largely increased; further the retention of Kingsway Railway Station and the lines leading to it must be settled without delay, and if new alignments are considered necessary, these must be surveys and estimates of costs prepared.

A Committee that may be appointed should include financial, engineering, architectural and sanitary experts, together with military officers familiar with the housing of troops. It will be with the Government of India to say what the enclave sacred to the headquarters shall be, but the city of Delhi itself should cerainly be included with in its boundaries with a special Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner exercising supreme control. If India is to have its Washington, there should be no hesitation in laying out the new capital on broad lines and taking over the administration of something more than the present civil station and cantonments. Half measures will only lead to complications in the future and possible entanglements with the Punjab Government. The boundaries of the enclave should be settled without delay and the necessary public works, especially those connected with drainage should be mapped out forthwith. It would be derogatory to the dignity of the Government of India, if they were to live a camp life for more than the cold weather of 1912-13.

MALARIA IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

The District Board of Chingelput, having accepted the scheme proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Madras, and approved by the latter in the investigation of the prevalence and causes of malaria in Ennore and its vicinity, the Government have now placed Major T. S. Ross, I. M. S., on special deputation to superintend the preventive operation for a period of six months in the first instance. The necessary staff and establishment have also been sanctioned.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. R. G. Knowles's Company.

Another crowded house greeted Mr. Knowles and his company of talented stars at the Opera House last night, and it would be impossible to set words to the enthusiastic hilarity elicited by Mr. Knowles himself in his extremely funny business. But it must not be imagined that he is the show to himself. He is assisted by a very able little band, and last night was preceded by Miss Marie Terry who, as on the previous Saturday, won many emphatic expressions of approval in the two or three sweetly rendered numbers that were exacted before the audience permitted her to make way for Mr. Knowles.

Mr. Knowles's first "turn" was a racy study of human nature illustrating life on a liner, in which he repeated his great appreciation of Saturday. Naturally he introduced many "gags" and jokes, the large majority of which were new, indeed having been excruciated, so to speak, for the special amusement of Bombay audiences. That they were good need not be said: it would have been said otherwise at the Opera House to any of the large audience who hugely enjoyed them. A song "All the girls are lovely" and more clever up-to-date completed the artiste's first half hour.

Mr. Idris Lewis, one of the most accomplished pianists we have had in Bombay, preceded Terry and Bentley in their very excellent turn which completed the first act.

Miss Winifred Johnson initiated the second part of the programme with a wonderfully rendered violin contribution and then Mr. Knowles came on again with the sketch which has made him famous in English Halls. An excellent closing feature was provided by Kelly and Ashby in their combination of daring feats and fun, a fitting conclusion to the finest variety entertainment Bombay has ever witnessed. The Company will play each for the next fortnight.

In an affray at Blackpulley yesterday evening at Bangalore a Hindu who was struck in the side fell down dead. The body has been removed for post mortem examination.

Sir Stewart Wilson, Director-General of Post Offices, arrived in Rangoon yesterday from Calcutta and will leave for Upper Burma to-day.

CHRISTMAS IN BOMBAY.

How it was Celebrated.

Bombay has been busy during the past few days but with the business of festivity, for little in the way of work has been done since Friday, when the banks, courts, public offices, and many of our large commercial houses closed down for the Christmas holidays. The great trades establishments, however, were an exception and in these and in the vicinity of the Crawford Market work has been brisk indeed. It has been said that the celebration of Christmas is becoming less keen in India: if this is so we have had a boom this year in Bombay, for there has been considerable activity, and it was evident that many thousands of people have come into the city on pleasure bent. Even so, there is no doubt that but for the great "tamasha" up at Delhi—from which numbers of people have not yet returned—the occasion would have been even more marked, while numbers have also gone across to Calcutta and to other places in the mofussil.

During the whole of last week, things hummed in the market, where the native dealers and shopkeepers had made admirable attempts to attract business and customers. Fruit and vegetables, poultry and the hundred and one things looked for at the season were in profuse abundance, and if truth to tell prices ruled higher than usual, it was scarcely the dealer's fault, because there has been a big demand on supply resources assentuated in a tremendous degree by the unusually large number of troops and Navy men now in the garrison and harbour who have had to be catered for. But on the whole prices may be said to have been reasonable, and hard times and grumbling notwithstanding, people appear to have found the money to avail themselves of the good things provided.

Active scenes could have been witnessed in the Crawford Market from Friday to Sunday. To the new arrival from Home, perhaps, they were not particularly convincing from the Christmas point of view. A score of features were missing: a score more, never seen in England, were present. But it was Christmas all the same, and if the people who celebrated it were in so many respects different from those who sell and buy in the Old Country, the spirit was the same, and it is the spirit which matters after all. And as it was in the Native bazaar, so in the European quarter. The great shops in the Esplanade and Hornby Roads were thronged for many days. Special attention had been paid to the wants of the children, and in many establishments there were excellent displays of toys, all set out to catch the eye and making up a glittering, if not artistic, array indeed. Signboards and streamers in many varieties of English announced the season, and blazoned out good wishes, and invitations to "try and buy" and as in many places the house decorations put up to mark the Royal visit to the city had not been removed, the scene, especially at night, was warm and animated. The great crowds of people added to it as they moved from place to place through the brilliantly lighted streets.

IN THE CHURCHES.

On Christmas Day, there was a change of scene. It was the turn of the Churches to be busy, and these were thronged from an early hour of the morning. In the principal Roman Catholic churches, beginning with the Cathedral in Wodehouse Road, the special masses began at midnight on Christmas Eve, the congregations being generally large. At the old Cathedral in Kalbadevi attended almost entirely by Native Christmas, the sight was particularly striking, for the sacred building is in the heart of the Native City, and those who attended the service there passed into a dimly lit atmosphere of rest and warmth from the cold and squalor outside. But serious church-going began early in the morning of Christmas Day itself, and the usual throngs began to wend their way to the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches before dawn. At the South end of the Island, St. Thomas's Cathedral, St. John's, Colaba, Holy Trinity, Hornby Road, and the Byculla Church (Anglican) and the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Wodehouse Road, there were several celebrations of the Eucharist, generally concluding with a sung service in the early forenoon. The congregations, in the majority of instances, were crowded, and certainly provided an answer to those who are so fond of declaring that the Christian view of the festival is declining with the advance of the more secular conception of it. The native element was once more a striking feature among the worshippers in the Roman Catholic Churches, principally Goanese, and drawn from a humble community, the women were all dressed in simple white, and the men, generally in black and white. Of their devotion, there could be no doubt, and there was not much similarity to be found between these and the not always docile servitors who flit about our houses ministering to our domestic wants and, incidentally, supplying their own.

And as in the South, so in the North, except that in the latter quarter Anglicanism claimed their share of the native worshippers. The splendid mission controlled by the Fathers of the Society of St. John the Evangelist at Mazagon and Umarkhadi was early astir, and at the three churches large congregations were present. At St. Peter's on Mazagon Hill, the European and Anglo-Indian parish, the usual Christmas features were observed.

ENTERTAINING THE NEEDY.

Many entertainments were given in Bombay on Christmas Day to those whose means generally leave them without opportunity of celebrating the festival. One of the most notable of these, Lieut.-Colonel Collie, I. M. S., was able to arrange with the assistance of the Y. M. C. A. at St. George's Hospital. In this Mr. R. G. Knowles, with Mr. Bandmann's permission, was good enough to take part with some members of his company, and a very cheery audience he made of the sick people indeed. "R. G." himself contributed bravely to the programme, and was accompanied by Mrs. Knowles. Mr. Idris Lewis, A. R. C. M., played two pianoforte solos, while Miss Marie Terry sang "Ma Cherie" and "The Lotus Flower" very touchingly. Mr. E. Gellatt, Mrs. Hawes, Mr. G. H. Dawes, Miss E. Hartle, Messrs Barclay and Signor Pietro Marretti were the local friends who helped to make up an excellent and enjoyable programme. Miss Janet Parsons was the accompanist.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 26.

The Hon. Col. Sir Hugh Daly this evening opened the Christmas Fete and Industrial Exhibition. In a brief speech he regretted the absence of the Yuvaraja who performed the same function last year. The weather which had been most unpropitious all day cleared up late in the afternoon enabling many thousands of spectators to visit Cubbon Park where the Fete is being held. The first of the five days' programme included Dog and Cattle Shows, athletic sports, boxing, joy wheel, aerial railway, military bands etc.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and suite, together with the Dowager Maharani and the present Maharani arrived last evening from Kapurthala.

Diwan Amar Nath of Kashmir has been waiting on the Maharaja to take him to Jammu where the party is expected to spend a couple of days. On return the Maharaja contemplates a visit to Hardwar, Benares, Calcutta and Madras. The party leaves for Jammu to-morrow morning.

Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck arrived in Colombo two days ago from Siam. Their Royal Highnesses landed officially on Thursday, and were received by the acting Governor and Lady Clifford, with whom they have gone to Kandy, where they will spend Christmas, a grand *Perchera* being arranged there in honour of the visit. The Kandyan Chiefs will be presented to Their Royal Highnesses. Prince Waldemar of Denmark and his three sons have also arrived in Colombo from Siam.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

SESSION OPENS IN CALCUTTA.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

HOW THE INDIAN CHANGES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The twenty-sixth Indian National Congress met at Greer Park in a huge circular pandal at 1-30 this afternoon. The pandal, a covered structure, was nicely decorated and beautifully draped. A dais was raised on the north and delegates were accommodated in the centre, the visitors' galleries being erected on all sides in a circular form. The pandal was almost full with visitors and delegates, the latter numbering about four hundred and fifty. The members of the Reception Committee and distinguished visitors were accommodated on the dais.

At 1-30, a procession was formed to receive the President-elect, the volunteers in uniform, both in front and rear, and the members of the Reception Committee in the centre with the President-elect. The President-elect was received with loud shouts of "Bande Mataram."

Among the distinguished visitors were Mr. Justice Sharfuddin, Mr. and Mrs. Ratan Tata, Messrs. S. P. Sinha, Polak, Dadabhoy, and Harold Cox of the "Daily Graphic." On the right hand of the President were seated Mr. Ambika Churn Mozumder, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea, the Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, and on the left Messrs. Wacha, Daji Abaji Khare, J. Ghosal, R. N. Mudholkar and A. Choudhuri. The programme began with prayer which was followed by the singing of "Bande Mataram" by a dozen of children.

WELCOME TO THE DELEGATES.

The actual proceedings of the Congress were opened by the Hon. Babu Bhupendranath Basu, Chairman of the Reception Committee, who welcomed the delegates. In the course of a long speech he said:—On behalf of Bengal reunited, he offered a most cordial and hearty welcome as brethren and comrades, as fellow workers in the same field. Once more, he said, Bengal stood united in the presence of all India. Divided by the decree of State, torn by factions, clouded by sorrow, their fair name besmirched by crimes and outrages which they all deplored, they felt themselves lost indeed. They took a solemn vow on the 16th of October, 1905, that, come what might, they the people of Bengal would not be divided; but as days lengthened into months and months into years and the province remained divided they grew dumb with despair. Was that solemn vow going to stand annulled for their sins. That was the question on every tongue. Then came the announcement of the Royal visit to India in celebration of the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties; they had not given up their cause though it looked so forlorn and every heart in Bengal throbbed with the tensest emotion in anticipation of the Royal boons. That tension happily has now ended, it has pleased God, after much suffering and tribulation, to hear their prayers and through His own chosen instrument on earth, He had proclaimed the fulfilment of their vow.

They would soon be welcoming to their City, the greatest Sovereign whom India had ever witnessed,—a Sovereign whose Indian Empire extended beyond those ancient pillars which still testified to the greatness and beneficence of Asoka's mighty rule. His Imperial Majesty was coming to them in Bengal, with the halo that attaches to the redress of a great and cruel wrong, and in Bengal they would give him a reception which would not suffer in comparison with any part of His Majesty's wide Dominions. He is to-day protected, not alone by the bayonets of his soldiers, the loyalty of his Indian people, but by the prayers of millions of his humble but devoted subjects in Bengal. To him they accorded homage and welcome not only as King and Emperor, but as deliverer.

The speaker, after associating the name of Her Imperial Majesty in their homage and welcome, paid a great tribute of gratitude to Lord Crewe and Lord Hardinge and then proceeded to deal with the ideal of Congress work, Indian Nationality, the religious differences of the country caste and language problems. He made clear his view that the development of Indian Nationality was not hostile to British rule, and concluded with a striking appeal for unity.

Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea then formally moved that the election of Mr. Bishen Narain Dar as President of the Congress be confirmed. He said that Mr. Dar might not be known so well in Bengal, but that was the misfortune of Bengal, and no fault of Mr. Dar. He was an eminent writer and thinker on Indian political questions. He is courageous, independent, sober and moderate in views and with the dawn of a new era, the guidance of such a man is needed.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale seconded, and Nawab Sayid Mohamed of Madras, and Mr. Rambhuji Dutt of the Punjab supported.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

PARTITION OF BENGAL.

The President then began to read his address, but was too ill to complete the task which was taken up by Mr. Iswar Saran.

In the course of the address the President said he remarked that his election was unprecedented, because he was not a prominent figure in the public life of the country, was not known to fame, and had by chronic illness been disabled from taking any active part in Congress work.

He then proceeded to refer to the losses by death sustained by India during the year, and to the reception a few months ago of a Congress deputation by Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, and further to the Royal visit to India.

Dealing with the annulment of the Partition of Bengal, the President said:—

The greatest wound in the heart of India, was the partition of Bengal—a most unwise and unfortunate measure of a reactionary Viceroy—a measure which more than anything else contributed to the general unrest of recent years, which inflicted a grievous wrong upon the Bengali race and helped to implant those feelings of racial and religious antagonism between Hindus and Mahomedans which we all deplore and which have given rise to some most unfortunate troubles in the administration of the country. The leaders of Bengal from the very beginning had warned the Government against the evils that were sure to follow in the track of that ill starred measure, but for years these warnings were addressed to deaf ears. Still they did not lose faith in the just instincts of their rulers, and their faith has at last been justified. Lord Hardinge's Government, whose dispatch to the Secretary of State dated the 25th August, 1911, is a document that will live in our history, realised the justice of the anti-partition agitation and expressed his views in some remarkable passages of that most remarkable dispatch. Recognising serious evils Lord Hordinge's Government recommended to the Secretary of State the annulment of the Bengal partition, and so it has come to pass that our most gracious Sovereign on the advice of the two distinguished and generous-hearted statesmen who are at the head of the Indian administration, has reversed that measure and in place of that, given the Bengalis a United Presidency under a Governor in Council, a boon for which not only Bengal, but the whole of India is most deeply grateful to his Majesty; for the cause of Bengal is the cause of all India and its triumph of the claims of justice over those of prestige and will go far to strengthen our faith in the efficacy of constitutional agitation, carried on in a loyal and law-abiding spirit, under British rule. Bengal waged a brave struggle against a great army, and it has won a great victory. The victory is due to the justice and righteousness of our rulers, but it is also due to the heroic courage and self-sacrifice of selfless and patriotic leaders.

THE CHANGE OF CAPITAL.

The transfer of the political capital of the Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi, he described as being even more striking and more far-reaching in its effects upon our national fortunes. Delhi is the eternal city of Hindustan and is associated with the most glorious and romantic memories of both the Hindu and Mahomedan times, and the high honour which has been conferred upon it by the King-Emperor will be most deeply appreciated by millions of his subjects. Calcutta will not lose its importance, he continued, for that lies in the wealth, culture and public spirit of its people, who will retain their eminent position in future as befits their remarkable qualities, while a new life will spring up in the ancient and historic city of Delhi. And great and noble as are the monuments of her past splendour, yet greater and nobler monuments will arise not to dim but to add to that splendour, by associating it with the bounty and beneficence of one of the noblest sovereigns that historic India has ever known.

In mental and moral endowments, the people of Upper India were not inferior to the people of any other Indian province; but the social and political conditions obtaining there had in a great measure tended to obstruct their progress, and some years would elapse before they could expect to see that public life there which they saw in their Presidency towns. For some years, undoubtedly, the new capital would not be able to show that political activity for which Calcutta was justly famous, and its public opinion could not, perhaps, carry anything like the same weight; but when it became the seat of the Supreme Government, and new institutions arose there, as in course of time they must, and men from the four quarters of the globe were drawn to it for business or pleasure, and it became the theatre of important political actions, a new spirit could arise among its inhabitants.

"A great future lies before Delhi," the President declared, "and through her influence, before the whole of Upper India; and it is my firm belief that the cause of Indian nationalism which owes so much to the people of Bengal, will gain, not lose by the establishment of conditions under which the Hindustanis and the Punjabis will be induced to shake off their sloth and enter with zest and vigour in the larger, wider, and more stirring life of the new times."

Having referred in satisfied terms to the further changes that give to Behar with Chotha Nagpur and Orissa, a Lieutenant-Governor with an Executive and Legislative Councils, the President proceeded to discuss British achievements in India.

BRITISH ACHIEVEMENTS IN INDIA.

"Peace, order and perfect security of life and property," he said, "have been secured to us to a degree never known in the old Roman Empire and even now not to be seen anywhere beyond the limits of the British Empire. A genuine and active interest in the welfare of the masses, as is shown by its famine, plague, sanitation and agrarian measures, is its abiding and noblest feature. Perfect religious and social freedom, it has given us unasked; and Railways, Telegraphs, Post Office and a thousand other instruments and appliances are the means by which it has added to our material comfort and social advancement. The educational system which has immortalised the names of Bentinck and Macaulay is perhaps its greatest gift to the people of India. The spread of English education, as it has instructed our minds and inspired us with new hopes and aspirations, has been accompanied by gradual and cautious concessions of political rights—the admission of Indians into the public service, the introduction of local self-government and the reform of the Legislative Councils on a partially representative basis. We have a Government whose justice is exemplary and a Civil Service which in ability, integrity, zeal, and genuine regard, according to its own lights, for those entrusted to its care, has no rival in the world. When think of the dependencies ruled by other European powers—of Algeria and Tonquin under the French, of parts of Africa under the Germans—of the large negro populations in the United States, as the republican Americans treat and govern them—I thank God that I am a British subject, and feel no hesitation in saying that the Government of India by England—faulty as it is in many respects and greatly as it needs to be reformed and renovated from top to bottom—is still the greatest gift of Providence to my race; for England is the only country that knows how to govern those who cannot govern themselves.

ATTITUDE OF THE BUREAUCRACY.

Having said this much, I will not be misunderstood when I venture to point out that like many human institutions British rule in India has its defects and shortcomings—which are neither few nor slight—which it is well for its own sake as well as for ours that it should try to remove, and that it is the equal duty of both Indians and Englishmen to work and strive together for their removal. So far as it rests with Indians to discharge that great duty, it is done by the Congress by its humble but earnest endeavours. For the last twenty-six years it has been telling the people what they owe to the British Government, and the British Government what it might do to make its rule even more beneficent than it is. But by a strange perversity of fate this organisation—national in its composition and loyal and patriotic in its aims—has been maligned, misrepresented, abused and ridiculed. The European community—official and non-official—boycotted the Congress from the beginning, the Anglo-Indian press made it a target for its scorn and contumely; and it was after it had passed through many ordeals and weathered many storms, that Lord Hardinge's wise statesmanship extended to it that friendly and sympathetic reception which it ought to have received a quarter of a century ago.

"A new India has, however, arisen under the impact of western influences. We have learnt western modes of thought, western conceptions of liberty, western ideals of government; a wholesome discontent with the existing order of things has sprung up and a perfectly just dissatisfaction with many political evils and disabilities which are a relic of the past and are discordant with the needs and aspirations of the present.

"The root-cause of most of our misfortunes, which if not corrected forebodes serious disasters in the future, is the growth of an unsympathetic and illiberal spirit in the bureaucracy towards the newborn hopes and ideals of the Indian people. While a new India has gradually been rising up, that spirit too has been growing, and so the critical situation has arisen on the one hand, the educated classes, filled with new knowledge and conscious of new political rights, but hampered by the bars and fetters of a system perhaps good enough for other days but now obsolete; on the other the bureaucracy with its vested interests, its domineering habits, its old traditions of obsolete and unquestioned authority, suspicious of knowledge and averse to innovation like every close Corporation, cut off from the people by its racial exclusiveness, and wedded to a paternal system of Government under which it has so long enjoyed power and pelf but which is discordant with the more liberal ideals of the present day."

Mr. Dhar proceeded to discuss this point, as

great length, concluding with a somewhat indiscriminate indictment of the bureaucracy and a section of the Anglo-Indian Press. The unrest which Lord Minto found when he came to India he laid partly at the doors of "General Causes" and "partly to the unsympathetic and reactionary policy of Lord Curzon." Lord Minto, he said, while busy on the one hand with framing reform measures to allay public discontent, inaugurated on the other hand a policy of coercion. The speaker deprecated the deputations, repressive laws and the invoking of the help and co-operation of Indian Chiefs, and remarked that "the sight of the Government of India turning to Indian Chiefs for help in restoring peace and order in India by gagging the press and suppressing public meetings and deporting men without trial, reminds me of a story about St. Simon, the founder of a school of socialism, as to how he proffered himself in marriage to Madame de Staal. He said: "Madam, you are the most extraordinary woman in the world—I am the most extraordinary man. Between us, we should, no doubt, make a child more extraordinary still." So probably thought the Government of India when it proposed to Indian Chiefs to unite with it and by this happy union to produce some policy better than the unaided brains either of the parties could produce."

THE COUNCIL REGULATIONS.

Continuing, he said there were now signs on the horizon to show that their rulers were beginning to be alive to the needs and requirements of the new India, and said that the following passage in Lord Hardinge's despatch foreshadows some most important changes on popular lines which they might expect to take place in the existing system:—

"Yet the country will have to be satisfied and the question will be how this devolution of power can be conceded without impairing the supreme authority of the Governor-General in Council. The only possible solution of the difficulty would appear to be gradually to give the province a larger measure of self-Government until at last India would consist of a number of administrations, autonomous in all provincial affairs, with the Government of India above them and possessing power to interfere in case of misgovernment; but ordinarily restricting the functions to matters of Imperial concern." He then proceeded, however, to criticize at great length the Council Regulations framed under the Councils Act of Lord Minto dealing with the question of proportional representation, and other points of interest.

There were, he said, concessions which had been made to the Mahomedans and refused to the Hindus. They had been given direct representation which was not given to the Hindus. Their voting qualifications were easier and more liberal than those laid down for the Hindus. He did not object to those concessions to the Mahomedans. He thought they were just and wise, but he contended that the Hindus were equally entitled to them. The Regulations concerning that matter need to be amended, for as they were, they were unfair to the Hindus, and indeed to every other community except the Mahomedans. Some local Governments, it would seem, were not satisfied even with the excessive representation conceded to the Mahomedans under the Regulations, and added to it by further nominations. The Governments of the Punjab and the United Provinces were conspicuous for this liberality to the Mahomedans, though the Hindus had suffered. It was this one-sided policy of the Government on the one hand and the separatist propaganda started by a section of the Mahomedans on the other, that had excited, and to some extent, even embittered the Hindu mind. In politics the Hindus of modern times had never been sectarian, the greatest political movement in which they had always taken a conspicuous part was national from the beginning, and they had always been the staunchest opponents of the separatist policy in any shape or form. But the enemies of Indian nationalism had proved too strong after all. Whenever there was an attempt—however feeble it might be—to bring about reconciliation between the two great communities, they did their worst to frustrate it.

An extremely limited franchise, and except in the case of Mahomedans and landlords, the representation of the middle classes secured by indirect elections, and non-official majorities in provincial councils were other points touched upon by the President in this connection.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE QUESTION.

The President then invited attention to the question of the employment of Indians in the higher grades of the Public Service, which had been before the Government for nearly a century—a question with which were associated the noblest efforts of some of their most distinguished men. So far as the views and intentions of the British Parliament and British Sovereigns were concerned, they had nothing to complain of and everything to be thankful for. In 1833, the British Parliament passed a famous statute to the effect "that no native of India shall by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under" the British Government, and the Board of Directors pointed out to the Government of India that "the meaning of the enactment we take to be that there shall be no governing caste in British India" and that "fitness is henceforth to be the criterion of eligibility." This parliamentary pledge was re-affirmed in the Proclamation of 1858, but no effect was given to these pledges for nearly forty years. In 1870, for the first time, only one Indian was admitted to the Civil Service as against 825 Europeans. In 1875, Lord Lytton said: "We all know that these claims and expectations never can or will be fulfilled. We have had to choose between prohibiting them and cheating them; and we have chosen the least straight-forward course." And so it had happened that from 1870 to 1886... there were 11 Indians as against 576 Europeans; from 1886 to 1910, 68 as against 1,235 Europeans Thus, from 1853 up to date, there were only 80 Indians as against 2,636 Europeans, about 3 per cent. At the present moment 64 Indians as against 1,264 Europeans, a little over 5 per cent. of the total strength of the Civil Service.

In the higher grades of the Police, the highest limit was 5 per cent.; in the Political department, there is only one Indian. In the Salt department in all India, excluding Madras, out of 30 officers on salaries ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 3,000, only 3 are Indians; in the Customs, out of 21 officers with salaries ranging between Rs. 450 and Rs. 2,500 a month, only two are Indians; in the Post Office, out of 41 appointments with salaries between Rs. 500 and Rs. 3,500 a month, only 4 are held by Indians and these are on the lower rungs of the ladder; in the Telegraphs, out of 86 appointments with salaries between Rs. 500 and Rs. 3,000 a month, only 2 are held by Indians; in the Railways out of 774 appointments with salaries between Rs. 500 and Rs. 3,500, only 10 are held by Indians. The official member for the Railways frankly avowed that Indians were not fit for the superior grades of service in his department.

MARKS OF APPRECIATION.

"Now from what I have just said," the President continued, "it must not be understood that we do not appreciate what the Government has done for us in this respect in recent times. The appointment of two Indians to the Secretary of State's Council and an Indian to every Executive Council here was a great forward step in the right direction, which we owe entirely to Lord Morley's powerful advocacy and influence, backed up by Lord Minto, but which was most strongly opposed by the bureaucracy here and their powerful supporters in England. Lord Morley did indeed give effect to Queen Victoria's Proclamation, so far as it lay in him, and he has thereby done something to raise the character of British rule in this country. But we cannot always have a Lord Morley at the India Office and at the same time a Viceroy like Lord Minto. They did what two great and generous-hearted statesmen could do, but the real evil lies in the system under which Indians can never fairly compete with Englishmen, and which the occasional efforts of exceptional statesmen cannot change because it is supported by the vested interests of the most powerful body of Englishmen in India. There is only one way in which some change of a permanent character may be effected in the existing system and justice may be done to Indians and that is to grant us the boon of simultaneous examinations for the Indian Civil Service. This is an old grievance of the Indians. In 1853 Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby) said in Parliament. "He could not refrain from expressing his conviction that in resting the theory on examinations in India and in England—a thing that was easily practicable—the Government were, in fact, negativing that which they declared to be one of the principal objects of their Bill, and confining the Civil Service, as heretofore, to Englishmen. That result was unjust, and he believed it would be most pernicious." In 1886, the Secretary of State appointed a Committee of five distinguished Anglo-Indians (all members of the India Council) to report as to how effect could be given to the Parliamentary pledges. And they recommended simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service, to be held in India and England. However, nothing further was done, and so nine years later, the Duke of Argyll (then Secretary of State for India) said in Parliament, "If the only door of admission to the Civil Service of India is a competitive examination carried on in London, what chance or what possibility is there of natives acquiring that fair share in the administration of their own country which their education and ability would enable them to fulfil, and therefore entitle them to possess?" In 1893, the House of Commons adopted a resolution in favour of simultaneous examinations, which the Secretary of State sent to the Government of India for their opinion, laying down the condition "that it is indispensable that an adequate number of the members of the Civil Service shall always be Europeans, and that no scheme would be admissible which does not fulfil that essential condition." The Secretary of State's "essential condition" furnished a sufficient excuse to the Government of India for reporting against the advisability of giving effect at all to the resolution of the House of Commons. And no English or Anglo-Indian statesman has touched that question since.

The question of the employment of Indians in the higher grades of the Public Service the President said, was not a question of mere loaves and fishes, not a question which affected a very limited class of educated Indians only but one which affected the whole Indian people, because it touched the sentiment of their national self-respect and was intimately connected with their most legitimate ambitions and aspirations. Foreign rule was generally considered an evil, not only because it is materially disadvantageous to the ruled but because it hurts some of the noblest of human sentiments. It is disliked because the dominant class is allowed privileges which are denied to the subject-races. If British rule in India is to be looked upon by the people not as an alien but a national government, differential treatment based upon distinctions of race must be abandoned and equal treatment accorded to all as they were promised by the Sovereign and Parliament. India feels the injustice of the present system—the inequality of treatment in the field of the Public Service. Nothing can convince the Indian that though he may be fit for the Prime Ministership of Hyderabad, he is unfit for a Lieutenant-Governorship or even a Chief Commissionership in British India. It is the bar sinister of race which is responsible for their exclusion from the highest posts in their own country; and it is when viewed in this light that British rule, with all its high ideals and generous professions, compares so unfavourably with Moghal rule in its palmiest days. They deceived themselves who think that the Indian demand in respect of the public service is the demand of a small section of the educated community in which the people are not interested; for no people, however servile or inert, willingly submit to political disabilities, and no foreign Government can ever become really popular which emphasised its foreign character by having a governing caste of its own.

HINDU AND MUSLIM UNIVERSITIES.

Proceeding to discuss Educational matters, the speaker said the growing demand for high education on national lines had found expression in the schemes of the Hindu and Mahomedan universities and that for mass education in Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill. He strongly criticised Lord Curzon's policy towards education and said his Universities Act excited wide-spread dissatisfaction both among Hindus and Mahomedans, but was strongly supported by the bureaucracy, and it became apparent to the people that the rulers of their day had different educational ideals from those which had inspired Bentinck and Macaulay. Thoughtful men of all communities had always felt the necessity of independent institutions which, while supplementing the efforts of Government to disseminate education, would supply the deficiencies of the present system and adapt it to India's particular conditions and requirements. It was in this view, he believed that the Hindu and Muslim university schemes had been promulgated. He said that Mr. Justice Nair of Madras had been guilty of a most deplorable error and brought baseless accusations against "the Hindu religion as it had been preached and practised by the choicest spirits of our race from the dim dawn of history down to the present day a religion which in spite of its many faults and aberrations produced a noble civilization and built up a social fabric that had stood firm and unshaken amid the wrecks of nations and the storms of time. It is to be regretted that writing like Mr. Nair's which are made use of by our political opponents who attack Hinduism in the columns of the "Times" with the deliberate object of discrediting our political movement in the eyes of the British public."

THE ELEMENTRY EDUCATION BILL.

While the Universities movement is an indication of national activity in the sphere of high education the speaker said the discussion started by Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill showed that they were becoming alive to the importance of improving the mental condition of the masses. The charge had often been brought against the educated class that they were indifferent to the well-being of the general community and cared for nothing beyond the satisfaction of their own political ambition. Mr. Gokhale's Bill was a sufficient answer to that charge. Mr. Gokhale had raised a question which would never go to sleep again. In one sense the question of elementary education for India was an old one. So far back as 1854, the famous Education Dispatch of Sir Charles Wood impressed upon the Government of India the importance of the question and laid upon them the duty of educating the masses. The Education Commission of 1882 again emphasised the importance of mass education. Later on, something was done in Lord Curzon's time and a little more had been accomplished since. Still, how little had been achieved—how much more remained to be done—would appear from figures cited by Mr. Gokhale in his speech on the introduction of his Bill in the Imperial Council.

As regards the provision for the levy of a special education rate, the speaker agreed with those who thought that the whole liability for elementary education rested upon the shoulders of Government, but when the Government said it could not afford the cost of such a measure, then the only course left open was to draw upon their own limited resources in the shape of a local education rate and ask the Government to contribute a certain proportion from its own exchequer.

The President concluded as follows:—Enthusiasm and idealism cannot achieve impossibilities. Human nature is conservative and national progress is slow of foot. First the blade, then the ear, and after that the corn in the ear—this is the law of nature. Self-government, such as obtains in British colonies, is a noble ideal, and we are perfectly justified in keeping that before our eyes; but is it attainable to-day or to-morrow or even in the lifetime of the present generation? Consider where we stand in the scale of civilisation, when we have only 4 women and 18 men per thousand who are literate; when there are millions of our countrymen whom we look upon as "untouchables"; when we have about a hundred thousand widows of less than five years, and caste rules still forbid sea-voyage, and Mr. Basu's Special Marriage Bill is condemned as a dangerous innovation; when many Hindus do not sufficiently realise the fact that there are 65 million Mahomedans whose interests and feelings have to be cared for and the Mahomedans are equally oblivious of the interests and feelings of 240 millions Hindus—when this is the condition to which we have been brought by centuries of decay and deg adation, to talk of a national government for India to-day is to make ourselves the laughing-stock of the civilised world. Agitate for political rights by all means, but do not forget that the true salvation of India lies in the amelioration of its social and moral conditions. Gentlemen, pardon me for speaking to you so frankly, but I owe it to you and to myself to tell you what I feel in the innermost depth of my heart upon the general questions which are confronting us to-day. I am no pessimist; I recognise the difficulties of the high task which our duty to our motherland has laid upon us, but I am not discouraged or daunted by them. I have faith in the just and righteous instinct of the English people, and I have faith in the high destinies of my own race. We were great people once: we shall be a great people again. Patience, courage, self-sacrifice are needed on our part; and wisdom, foresight, sympathy and faith in their own noble traditions on the part of our rulers; and I firmly believe that both are beginning to realise their duty and that the day will come—be it soon or late—when this period of suffering and strife shall come to an end, and India on the stepping stones of her dead self, shall rise to higher stages of national existence.

Among those present at the Congress there was general jubilation over the Royal visit and the annulment of the Bengal partition. Opinion about the transfer of the capital to Delhi was evidently divided. When Mr. Basu said that it would be a loss to all India he was loudly cheered, but when Mr. Das said that it would be far-reaching in its effects upon their national fortunes the remarks were silently received. Another marked feature of this year's Congress was the comparatively large number of Mahomedans who came there either as delegates or visitors. Mr. Abdul Aziz, Barrister of Peshawar, and Vice-President of the All-India Moslem League, joined the Congress for the first time this year. The Presidential address over, the Subjects Committee was formed to consider draft resolutions. One hundred and twelve members were elected from the current Congress Committees. The Congress meets to-morrow at 11-30 a.m.

PRESS OPINION.

"MADRAS MAIL."

MADRAS, DEC. 26.

The "Madras Mail," commenting on the Congress President's address takes exception to the demand for great and rapid increase in the number of Indians employed in higher posts under the Government. It points out that the increased influence of Indians on policy in consequence of the Legislative Council reforms, the presence of Indians on the Secretary of State's Council and the Executive Councils, and in consequence a better Indian political organisation, makes it more important than ever to preserve sufficiently a large British element in the services, to give them distinctly a British character. If the administration were not to be genuinely British there would be no justification for its existence in India. The paper also commends on portions of the Presidential address, but deprecates some of the passages referring to Muslim claims and political ambitions.

"INDIAN PATRIOT."

The "Indian Patriot" writes:—"Pandit Bishen Narain Dar has ably exposed the defects of the Council regulations and no fair minded man can complain of his trenchant criticism of glaringly unequal distribution of franchise as regards Legislative Councils. We have ever laid stress on the fact that reforms gratifying as they are have failed to produce that extensive satisfaction which could be expected from them, have failed to reach hundreds and thousands who are in every way qualified to participate in them, and though the regulations tentatively framed have been accepted, discontentment with them will begin to appear the moment it is known that there is no intention to improve upon them in the manner that we were led to hope that they would be improved."

"MADRAS STANDARD."

The "Madras Standard" commenting on the Congress Presidential speech says: "Of the two questions, Council Regulations and the Hindu and Mahomedan problem, Mr. Narayan Dar's views on the first are not new to the Indian public. His exhaustive and vigorous criticism of the regulations from the presidential chair of the United Provincial Conference is still fresh in our memory. The Government of India's declaration that no substantial amendment of the regulations is contemplated has filled the public mind with disappointment. The amendment of the regulations in directions pointed out in the presidential address and the question of communal representation are of vital importance to our future progress and we have no doubt that that the Congress realises this. On the Hindu-Mahomedan relations the views of Mr. Narain Dar may not be acceptable to a small minority among us, but a close study of the problem ought to convince them that his views have a highly practical value."

"HINDU."

The "Hindu" commenting on the presidential speech, says: "Mr. Bishan Narayan Dar's presidential address, though somewhat lengthy, is a thoughtful, well-informed and weighty utterance on the most important political problems of the day. His analysing of our present political situation evinces a thorough acquaintance with and a deep study of the existing conditions. Frank and unvarnished statements of Mr. Dar's address would, we are sure, appeal to instincts of British public and of eminent personages now in India in whom is confided in no small degree the shaping of destinies of the people of this country. The President's observations are apt and just on the attitude of the bureaucracy and some sections of the Anglo-Indian community and the enactment of the Press Act and Seditious Meetings Act. The most important and instructive portion of his address is that relating to regulations framed under Lord Morley's Indian Councils Act. It is a comprehensive and carefully considered exposition of defects which deface the present electoral system and is well worth consideration by the authorities concerned as well as by those among our people, publicists and others who have no opinions of their own and who are generally content to take their opinions second hand from sources inspired by official optimism. The President's remarks on the position of non-official majorities in the Provincial Councils are also worth attention."

INDIAN IND USTRIAL CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26.

The seventh session of the Indian Industrial Conference will be held on Friday the 29th instant in the Congress pandal from 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, of Nagpur. His Highness the Maharaja of Mourbhanj is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

RELIEF IN KAIRA.

THE following are extracts from a letter from the Mamalatdar of Thasra, District Kaira, dated 20th instant, which was placed before the Managing Committee at a meeting held on 23rd December, and the resolution passed thereon:—

I beg leave to observe that there is a great demand for grass at present. Delay is dangerous. The first supply of grass must be a large one, say 10 lakhs, and then the grass should be regularly supplied at an interval of a fortnight at least during these three months of winter, and later on longer intervals will do. I can get sufficient quantity of grass at any of the Railway Stations in the Taluka at a rate of Rs. 13-8-0 from Amargadh and Bamania stations, provided I make arrangements with the District Traffic Superintendent, re gratuitous human relief. The people eligible for such relief are viz., old, helpless, blind, infirm who cannot go to work, who have no relatives to look after them respectable but poor pardanashin ladies and such others. Of these there will, of course, be a few men at every village. The Village Officers and Circle Inspectors have been asked to watch their conditions from time to time and give relief by giving daily grain in the presence of the Village committee to such of them, as required. I have formed such Committees at every village and have got one Central Taluka Committee. The expenses of such relief should first be met from the village public charitable funds collected if any and failing that the expenses will be met from the Taluka Central Committee Funds. As already requested in my previous letters, these funds are inadequate owing to poverty of the Taluka and so I request you to give some help to the Central Taluka Committee. I also assure you that we will first exhaust our local funds and then spend from the money which your Committee would choose to allot for this Taluka.

Resolution.—Resolved that in view of the Committee's fodder reaching Thasra, later, the Secretary be requested to ask the Mamlatdar of Thasra, to sell cheap fodder there at a loss not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the meantime.

Laid letters from the Collector of Kaira, asking for cattle and human relief.

Resolution.—Resolved that Rs. 1,500 be voted for human relief, in Kaira, and that the same be forwarded to the Collector, with a request that as promised by the Mamalatdar of Thasra, this sum be availed of after the funds in the hands of the Taluka Committee are exhausted.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 8.

GIANT AIRSHIPS FOR GERMANY.

The report that the German War Office is considering plans for the construction of giant airships capable of carrying three hundred people at fifty miles an hour is discussed by Mr. Howard Wright, one of the foremost English constructors of air machines. "It is clear," says he that an airship with a gas capacity of only three and a-half million cubic feet would be too small to carry three hundred people. Consider the following figures. One may calculate that the flying weight of such an airship would be about 75,000lb. Well the weight of three hundred people is, say 48,000lb. Do the subtraction sums, and you find that you have only 27,000lb. left for the weight of the balloon, motors, framework, petrol, etc. and that this is quite insufficient. The German proposal, then, must evidently refer to two or three giant airships with a total power of carrying three hundred passengers. Such ships would be far the largest airships yet built, surpassing the Barrow dirigible by a gas capacity of over two and three-quarter millions of cubic feet. Now, one must quite admit the possibility of constructing these dirigibles. There are, of course, two schools of constructors, and it is obvious that the German War Office is at present dominated by the school which advocates envelopes of an extreme size. French and English experience, on the other hand, tends to the creation of smaller ships with very high horse-power, chiefly because giant ships must meet a resistance of wind that is enormous and hardly negotiable. "The proposed German ship could certainly be completed, and it could probably lift 150 passengers. It would be some 900ft. in length; that is to say, the air would be invaded by a machine actually as large as the liner Olympic. But, in my opinion, no Government could find a quicker way of spending money with less assured return. The cost of the construction would be equivalent to the cost of 200 aeroplanes, reaching £200,000 or more. The horsepower would have to come up to at least 2000h. p., and that means that the dirigible would consume 1400lb. of petrol per hour, or over half a ton. About 1000 men would be needed to handle it both in getting it off the ground and in easing its landing. And possibly another army of mechanics would be necessary to pick up the wreckage after it had landed.

GERMAN SPECIALISING.

"Huge docks and sheds would have to be erected to accommodate it, and these have to be peculiarly and expensively devised. Zeppelin, for instance, erected his docks in the middle of a lake, so that they could swing to the wind and facilitate the entrance of his dirigibles. If the German War Office decides on undertaking these enormous expenses, it will be chiefly due to the fact that Germany has had considerable success with its dirigibles up to the present. One might, indeed, say that Germany has specialised in this particular class of air machine. This policy has impressed the French Government to such a degree that the recent French aeroplane competition was mainly, if not solely, devised to find a machine competent to reach, watch, and act against the German dirigible sheds.

"My personal opinion is that the belief in the utility of gisnt airships is delusive. For, first, they would be liable to destruction by any fast monoplane, such as the recent French competition has forced into the front of aviation. And, second, they would be excessively liable to destruction by wind. There is, however, no doubt that the rigid type of dirigible could be so made as to withstand the strain of the three million and a half cubic feet of gas capacity. But, as I implied, the ships could not carry three hundred passengers, unless those passengers were themselves filled with hydrogen, or unless some anti-gravitational force were carried. I hardly think," added Mr. Howard Wright, with some humour, "that a self-respecting German would submit to the first process. Apart from that modification, however, the scheme could be carried out without the possession of any new and secret plan of construction. The only point against it is that though the construction of these German giants is practicable, it would not be half so practicable as their destruction."

ARMY AEROPLANES.

Colonel Seely, Under-Secretary for War, at the House of Commons met a deputation of experts representing British aeronautical engineers and manufacturers, the Royal Aero Club, and various other bodies associated with the development of aerial navigation. Colonel Seely was accompanied by Major-General Sir Charles Haddon, Master-General of Ordnance. Introducing the deputation, Sir Charles Nairne said the urgent need at present was that British manufacturers should receive some measure of official support and encouragement, that the industry should be fostered in the same manner as had proved so successful abroad.

Lieutenant J. W. Dunne and Mr. J. H. Ledeboer outlined the general views of the deputation, as representative of the aeronautical interests in this country, in regard to the general policy to be pursued by the War Office. It had been announced, as part of the Government's future policy, that a competition would be held early next year to determine the type of aeroplane best suited to fulfil military requirements. It had also been determined to throw this competition open to manufacturers of every nationality. British manufacturers were fully prepared to supply military requirements if only they were given the opportunity; they only urged that sufficient time should be given them to prepare for the competition, and that they should be enabled to enter the competition on level terms with the foreign State-aided industries by being given a number of orders for aeroplanes, conditionally on their coming up to the standard imposed by official tests in the meantime. Further, if the Government decided to manufacture aeroplanes in this country on a large scale, it was essential that the contracts should be widely distributed among the industry itself. Captain Wood, who has only recently returned from the French military competition gave it as his emphatic opinion that a totally different type of machine was required for service in thickly-populated and cultivated country, such as England, from the aeroplane suitable for flight over the open plains of France. Machines were required for such widely different purposes as long reconnaissance flights and swift observation expeditions. Further speeches were made by Mr. Howard-Flanders, who drew attention to the importance of maintaining an adequate stock of materials for construction, which were highly specialised and not easily obtainable in this country, by Mr. May, of the "Green" Engine Company, and by Mr. G. Burford, of Humbers.

THE PRINCIPAL PRIZE.

Colonel Seely, in his reply, dealt, first, with the competition. This had been decided upon in consequence of the representation of the Parliamentary Aerial Defence Committee, and the Government were firmly decided to adhere to it. It was designed with the purpose of obtaining the best machine for the Government. On the question of throwing the principal prize open to the world, he confessed he was impenitent. From that principle the Government would not recede under any circumstances. He would, however, point out that this decision referred only to the principal prize, nor would he affirm that no orders for aeroplanes would be placed with the British industry before the decision of the competition. The full conditions of the prize would be published within a fortnight, and would, he thought, be found satisfactory. The competition would take place about the middle of June. He would not pledge the Government to the number of machines that would be ordered, beyond stating that the number would be considerable. The Government had announced its intention to train 100 officers as military pilots; consequently it was imperative to provide an adequate supply of machines. On one point the Government were firmly resolved. They fully recognised the force of the contention that military aeroplanes constituted war material, and should as such, be manufactured wholly in this country. They would not be built at the Army Aircraft Factory, but by individual firms. He could also assure the deputation that the question of aviation was receiving earnest consideration by the Admiralty, and especially by the First Lord, whose alert mind had, as was known, evinced a lively interest in the subject. At present, however, the heavy toll of life showed that the aeroplane had not attained to a final degree of safety or stability, and accordingly the industry would not have to reckon on too great a degree of Government support. In reply to some further remarks by Lord Tullibardine, Colonel Seely stated that the Government was prepared to consider the views of the British manufacturers as to the most suitable date for holding the competition, and that the requirements of the Army would be stated in the conditions for the forthcoming competition.

FRENCH COURT-MARTIAL.

A strange and painful incident occurred on Thursday week at a court-martial held at Lille and presided over by the colonel commanding the 6th Regiment of Mounted Chasseurs. Amongst the prisoners was an infantry soldier named Mottais, who came from Havre. Whilst in the penitentiary last October he threw his wooden shoe at the head of the visiting surgeon, and when brought up for trial appeared to be sorry for his offence, listening without comment to the evidence of the surgeon and chief warder.

A third witness was called in the person of a trooper named Beuzebos, who had also been in the penitentiary for desertion. Whilst there, being himself a native of Havre, he had struck up a very warm friendship with Mottais, and conceived the idea of committing a similar crime in order to have the same punishment awarded him, and so not to be separated from his comrade. Accordingly he had scarcely been brought into court before he sprang on to the steps of the dais on which the officers were sitting and flung his kepi violently in the face of the president accompanying the act with abusive epithets. On the colonel asking him if he was sorry he replied that he had come expressly to do what he had done. Then and there he was arraigned for striking a superior officer, and after a brief deliberation he was sentenced to death whilst Mottais was given ten years hard labour. When Beuzebos—who had been taken back to prison and was condemned in his absence—was told of the verdict, he grew ashy pale and nearly swooned away. The extraordinary severity of the sentence must serve as a terrible example of the strict notions of discipline in the French army.

RED CROSS AT NOTTINGHAM.

The Duke of Portland, who was accompanied by the Duchess, occupied the chair on Wednesday at the annual meeting at the Exchange Hall, Nottingham, of the county branch of the Red Cross Society, of which their graces are joint presidents. There was a large attendance, including Colonel Sir Lancelot Rolleston and Lady Rolleston, Lady Belper, and Miss M. Strutt. An encouraging report of the progress made during the year was presented by Miss Morton, the hon. secretary, reference being made to the high commendation passed on the work of the members at the inspection last summer at Welbeck by Surgeon-General Kenny. There are now over a thousand members enrolled in Nottinghamshire, compared with between six and seven hundred last year, Nottinghamshire, according to the last available returns, occupying the fourth place on the list of county organisation. Substantial financial assistance had been given by the Nottinghamshire Education Committee towards the first-aid in sickness classes, the necessity for increased subscriptions from the city and the county being emphasised. Miss Morton urged the great educational value of the work, and hoped that its practical nature would negative the accusation that they were only playing at the matter. The Duke of Portland referred to the effort that had been made through a meeting held in London in July to get the War Office to make a capitation grant to all detachments reported upon favourably by commanding officers at the annual inspections, and for a guarantee of military status to members of all detachments in the event of an outbreak of war. The delegates were subsequently invited to a conference on the matter with Lord Haldane, but the result, which was being eagerly anticipated, had not yet been announced. Sir Lancelot Rolleston, who moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which showed a balance in hand, pleaded the need for adequate support for the work from the public funds, hearty thanks being afterwards accorded the Duke and Duchess of Portland, the latter acknowledging the vote.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

Viscount Haldane presented the prizes won during the year to the 6th city of London Rifles, at their headquarters in Farringdon-road. Colonel R. Walter Smith, V.D., the officer commanding the battalion presided. He mentioned that his unit had a strength of 986, or thirty-four more men than it had last year. Lord Haldane observed that it rejoiced his heart to see a battalion at practically full strength. A great deal had been said against the Territorial Force during the last two or three years by people who wanted compulsory service. One thing was certain, and that was that a compulsory and a voluntary system could not exist side by side. Those in favour of compulsion talked of a four months' or a six months' training. This was the programme of a great many civilians and a large number of ladies and retired officers. But if one asked the soldiers on the active list, the men whose daily business it was to deal with military problems, they said it was no use talking of less than two years training begun at an age not lower than 19 if we were to have troops to meet on equal terms trained Continental soldiers. If that were true, the programme of the National Service League did not suit either the compulsory or the voluntary system, and it must be remembered that there could not be the two systems side by side as we had to raise an enormous army for service in India, South Africa, and other parts of the Empire. People would do well, therefore, to reflect before they abandoned the present system. He did not think compulsory training would be adopted in this country until after England had been invaded once or twice. Meanwhile, they were unlikely to get either four or six months' compulsory training, and if that was so, what was the good of running down the Territorial Army and saying it was a mockery and a delusion?

AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The compulsory retirement of the Chief of the General Staff, General Conrad von Hotzendorf, continues to occupy a very prominent place in the public interest. Some evening papers say that the Foreign Minister, Count Aehrenthal, offered his resignation to the Emperor on two occasions on account of the attitude assumed by the Heir to the Austrian Throne in support of General Conrad but that the Emperor would not accept it. One report says Count Aehrenthal will be replaced by Count Berchtold the former Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The St. Petersburg news, according to which Count Berchtold has arrived there to prepare for his future office. An article is published is a Hungarain journal by Mr Kossuth, bitterly attacking the Heirto the Throne. Mr. Kossuth declares that it is regrettable that the Heir to the Throne should put forward individual views in the affair of General Conrad in so pronounced a manner and one seldom adopted by Heirs to Thrones.

A TRANSVAAL WOMEN'S CORPS.

A correspondent writes: The Transvaal woman are always well abreast of the times, and have not needed a patriotic appeal to train themselves to self-defence. There already exists in that province of the Union a corps of women and girls, under the aegis of the local Volunteer forces, who are being trained to offence and defence. The "Daughters of the Transvaal," trained, drilled, and instructed by competent officers and non commissioned officer are becoming efficient in revolver and rifle practice first aid, camping out, swimming, and riding bareback. In a land where lawless black men terrorise lonely women, and where, in times of disorder, men are distracted with the dread of what may happen to their women-folk while they themselves are absent on military or other duty, such a movement is useful, wholesome, and necessary. The lady journalist who is "Dadge" of the "Sporting Times" is intimately associated with the founding of this corps. The uniform has a smart khaki tunic, dark tweed skirt of serviceable length, and wide-brimmed felt hat.

THE STADIUM.

In lieu of the programme of Military Events originally arranged to take place in the Exhibition Stadium this evening, there will be a special Christmas Display of Fireworks commencing at 10 p.m. On each occasion these pyrotechnic displays have excelled all previous efforts and Bombay residents have pronounced their favourable opinion by attending in large numbers, and as some special novelties are promises on this occasion, the public may look forward and enjoyable evenings entertainment.

Mr. H Southern, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Trichinopoly, has issued a leaflet describing the method of sowing Cambodia cotton, which is known in England as Tinnevelly-American, and explaining the importance of sowing pure seed. Mr R C Wood, Principal of the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, has written a leaflet on the use of the drill in sowing cotton, and this has just been published by the Department of Agriculture.

BY THE WAY.

FOX AND THE PRISONERS.

The "Annual Register" of the time set down the number at 11,000, and included in the list were the Marquis of Tweeddale and his wife, Hannah Charlotte, daughter of the seventh Earl of Lauderdale Fox interceded for the prisoners, and "Bonaparte gave orders," so it was said, "that the Marquis of Tweeddale should be allowed to return to England on parole for a year, on the demand and as proof of esteem for the talents and character of Mr. Fox. It will be observed that the Marchioness is not mentioned. She had already passed beyond the power of the tyrant, having died in the prison at Verdun two months earlier. It is doubtful if the order was ever given for the release of the Marquis. The date of the pretended order was July 30, and ten days later George seventh Marquis of Tweeddale had also breathed his last in the fortress of Verdun.

"THAT CORSICAN SCOUNDREL."

The "Scotsman," which supplies the above particulars, observes that those sympathetic souls who grieve to think that Napoleon should have suffered some inconvenience and slights in St. Helena may be reminded of this shameful transaction, the like of hundreds more of those 11,000, and these a mere fraction of the total of lives embittered and shortened by Bonaparte. The last item of this tragedy was recorded in a note to Marshal Berthier, that "in consideration for Mr. Fox, permission had been given for the removal of the remains of the Marquis to England." It was a little before this time that Nelson, writing to Lady Hamilton, denounced Bonaparte as "that Corsican scoundrel." The son of these victims of Napoleon's villainy was Wellington's Aide-de-Camp in the Peninsula.

TIPPING.

Tipping is still common in England and most people submit to the custom although they dislike it. In the United States, where the imposition has grown to tremendous proportions, the travelling salesmen of that country distributing seven and a half millions sterling a year among hotel servants a league has been founded, and an ultimatum to hotel-keepers has been issued. To effect their purpose the "commercials" threaten to employ the deadly weapon of the boycott. They vow they will avoid all hotels where servants are not placed upon a self-respecting basis in the matter of wages.

"THE WILD TIGERS."

Sir Robert Baden-Powell may be interested to know that the latest thing in Boy Scouts is a corps known as "the Wild Tigers," organised—but on compulsory lines—by His Majesty the King of Siam in view of the coming Coronation at Bangkok: Their "uniform" consists of black blouses and knickerbockers, bright yellow ties, and sowboy hats with yellow underbrims. But No: 2 Company have a white feather in their hats, the symbolic significance whereof has not been lost upon the humourists of the little British colony in the Siamese capital. The chief interest for "E.P." would be that the Siamese monarch evidently intends his "Wild Tigers" to cut a dash at the Coronation festivities. He thrills them at Phrapatom, in person and most assiduously. It is, at all events, a good thing to know that the Boy Scout movement, in some form or other, has extended to the Land of the Yellow Robe.

THE BELGIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

Belgium enjoys the distinction of having been the first Continental nation to establish a railway. The pioneer line between Malines and Brussels was opened in 1835, and now, out of a total of 2,890 miles of track in the country, the State is the owner of 2,530 miles, its system, proportionately to area, being the largest in the world. The Belgian Government also maintains its own steamship service between Dover and Ostend. Owing to its geographical position, Belgium is essentially a country of transit, and the directors of its railway administration have provided trunk lines connecting the system with those of many other countries. Great works are the present time in progress at Ostend for the further development of all these connexions via Dover, and particulars of the same contained in the first of a series of official articles published in the December "Railway Magazine."

DR. PRIESTLEY AND WILLIAM COBBETT.

Dr. Joseph Priestley, whom Birmingham admirers propose to commemorate in his native Birstall, made many enemies, but none more rancorous than William Cobbett, who held numerous opinions difficult to square with Liberalism. Cobbett, despite his constant abuse to of the "parsons" to whom he wrote his Tegecy, cordially detested Dissenters, and had a special hatred for Unitarians. He assailed Priestley when driven to America in a pungent pamphlet, now seldom read, which was reprinted in this country, and made Cobbett's political reputation. Fieldhead, the wayside farmhouse near Birstall where Priestley was born, seems to have been demolished about fifty years ago.

BURNS MEMORIALS.

In "The World's Memorials of Robert Burns," by Edward Goodwillie, a book just published by Mr. Alexander Gardner, the author enumerates some forty memorials of the poet, but these include monuments to Highland Mary and other heroines of Burns. Of the poet himself there are at least thirty-four memorials in existence—fourteen in Scotland, three in England, one in Ireland, two in Canada, five in Australasia, and nine in the United States of America. Of these memorials twenty-seven are statues Before the year 1840 only three memorials—the Dumfries Mausoleum and the monuments at Alloway and Edinburgh—had been erected. The erection of the Glasgow statue in 1877 was followed by a regular succession of memorials in this country and in the Colonies. Within the present century the following Burns monuments have been erected:

1902—Toronto—Statue by D. W. Stevenson.
1904—Melbourne—Statue by G. A. Lawson.
1904—Denver, Colorado—Statue by W.G. Stevenson.
1905—

THE TWO SERVICES.

PRE-CHRISTMAS TACTICS.

Exactly a week after assuming the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, Vice-Admiral Sir George Callaghan will laid the First and Second Divisions and their affiliated destroyer flotillas to sea for two days' tactical exercises, preparatory to commencing Caristmas leave. It is directed that "all available ships' belonging to these divisions are to take part in the last of the calendar year's war training cruise,' but the number of vessels with the flag of Sir George Callaghan will, by no means, represent the maximum strength of the two fully-manned sections of the Home Fleet consequent upon absentees undergoing annual refit. At the same time the assembly will be the largest and most powerful that this officer has ever taken to sea, the total number of pennants being about 100 after deducting 25 per cent. for refits and other causes, which will account for their absence from the flag.

ADMIRAL CALLAGHAN'S RAPID TRANSITION.

Less than a year and a half ago Sir George Callaghan was second in command of the attenuated fleet maintained in the Mediterranean ; to-day he is at the head of a force numbering well over 300 units with the acting rank of admiral, While the officer with actual rank of admirable under whom he served up the Straits is still commander-in-chief in those waters. This is the most remarkable feature of the command changes afloat. Sir George Callaghan's rapid transition notwithstanding, there is a consensus of opinion that no officer is more worthy to fill the position vacated by Sir Francis Bridgeman. At the same time the question has again arisen, owing probably to Sir George Callaghan's comparative junior position as a vice-admiral of one year and seven months' seniority only, whether the Home Fleet, even allowing for the fact that much of the minor administrative work is performed by those in charge of the various divisions, is not altogether too extensive to be properly organised by one officer, upon whom, as the superior head, must necessarily devolve a considerable amount of detail. A remedy for this might be found by appointing a vice-admiral to the First Division instead of a rear-admiral as at present, thus in point of rank placing it on an equality with the Second and Third Divisions. This would enable the new chief to detach himself from the First Division more than is possible under the existing conditions, and incidentally would provide a fifth seagoing command among the 22 officers on the vice-admiral's list.

"SPECIAL SERVICE" APPOINTMENTS.

The appointments of Captains C.M. De Bartolome and G. A. Ballard "for special service at the Admiralty," are understood to mean that these officers have been selected by the new First and Second Sea Lords as their respective naval assistants. Captain Charles De Bartolome has been closely associated, on and off, with the First Sea Lord since January, 1903, when as a commander, he was appointed as executive officer to Captain (now Sir Francis) Bridgeman in the new cruiser Drake. The association was severed on the promotion of Captain Bridgeman to flag rank in August, 1903, but was renewed in March, 1907, when Sir Francis Bridgeman, on assuming command of the Home Fleet, selected Commander De Bartolome as Flag Commander, a position which he retained on his promotion to captain on December 31, 1907. Again the connection was broken by Captain De Bartolome being appointed in February, 1908, flag captain to Rear-Admiral the Hon. Stanley Colville in the First Cruiser Squadron, but was once more renewed last March, when he became flag captain to Sir Francis Bridgeman, as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, and now accompanies his chief from the premier position afloat to the senior place at the Admiralty to which a flag officer can aspire.

FITTING SELECTION.

Captain Ballard's selection for service at the Admiralty is singularly appropriate in view of the creation of a War Staff. A student of strategy and tactics which gained him the gold medal of the R. U. S. Institution for two successive years (1898-99) he has already served as Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence and his selection at the present time for service at the Admiralty, presumably as Naval Assistant to Prince Louis of Battenberg—with whom as Director Naval Intelligence he was closely associated for two years—may be accepted as a practical recognition of Captain Ballard possessing attainments which will be found useful in connection with the setting up of a new department at the Admiralty—virtually a development of the Naval Intelligence Branch—composed of some of the best brains that can be applied to the tactical and strategical problems of naval warfare.

BATTLEFIELDS OF THE PYRENEES.

When one remembers the glorious memories attached to the names "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," and "Nive," which appear on the colours of so many British regiments, it is much to be regretted that so few officers visit the fields where those honours were won some ninety-eight years ago. We cannot but think that a tour to the lovely Western Pyreness would amply repay the small amount of trouble involved. The journey from London can be accomplished in about twenty hours, and the cost is moderate. As regards convenient centres from which to reach the various localities of special interest from a military point of view, the following will be found convenient :—St. Jean de-Luz, for the Passes of Vera and Maya ; Passages of the Bidassoa ; Soult's lines of the Nivelle (still quite easily traced), and the battlefields of the Nive, &c., near Bayonne ; Pampeluna, for Sorauren, a battlefield especially well worth seeing, and also for the scenes of the bombate of Zabaldica, Buenza, and Donna Maria. St. Jean-Pied-de Port, for the Pass of Roncesvalles. Should any officer think of spending part of his winter leave by following Wellington's operations in the Pyrenees, he is strongly recommended to take with him Volume V. of Napier's "History of the Peninsular War." At St. Jean-de-Luz can be had good, modern maps, and a useful work of comparatively recent date entitled, "La Campagne du Marechal Soult de 1813 dans les Pyrenees Occidentales' (by Le Clere, price 9 francs), setting forth the story of the campaign from the French side. By the help of the books named it will be found quite easy to follow the course of events, and to recognise the natural features of the theatre of operations. A bicycle, too, will often be found convenient.

MILITARY AVIATION.

Those there is no change in the original determination of the Government to throw the forthcoming military aeroplane competition open to the world, yet we are in a position to state that very many important modifications have taken place in the original conditions of the contest as set out by Colonel Seely. A cash prize will be set aside exclusively for machines of British construction, and every manufacturer whose machine successfully proves its capabilities in the trials will be assured of orders irrespective of his winning any competition. Moreover, the Government has now determined to reward the winner with a large prize in cash, in place of the original proposal to guarantee a large order of machines, so that orders which will eventually be given may be spread among a variety of firms. These important modifications, together with the Government's resolve that any foreign machines which may be purchased must be constructed wholly in this country by British labour, will give the much-needed filip to the British industry, and will go far towards the belated institution of an adequate system of aerial national defence. The Lohner-Daimler biplane, which is under trial in the Australian Army, is interesting in that it is specially built for stability in rough weather. With this object the wings are not at right angles to the body, but are carved sharply backwards like those of a swallow. The lower plane is of only one-third of the area of the upper plane, and has a wide gap in the centre. The torpedo shaped body is between the upper and lower planes, and is completely enclosed. The pilot sits behind a hood near the front of the body behind the engine, which is a 70 h. p. Daimler motor driving a 9ft. two-bladed propeller. The observer is comfortably seated behind the pilot an has an excellent view of the ground through the gap in the lower plane. In this machine Captain von Umlauff of the Australian Army recently flew from Vienna to Buda-Pesth (a distance of 140 miles) and back again without stopping between these places. Although the weather conditions were most unfavourable, the wind being gusty and irregular, with an average velocity of 25 miles an hour, the steadiness of the machines was perfect.

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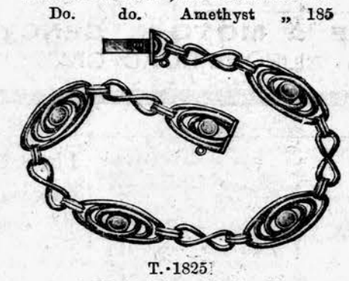

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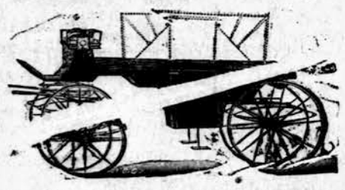

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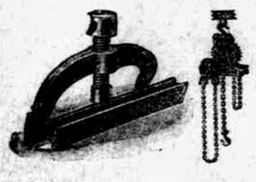

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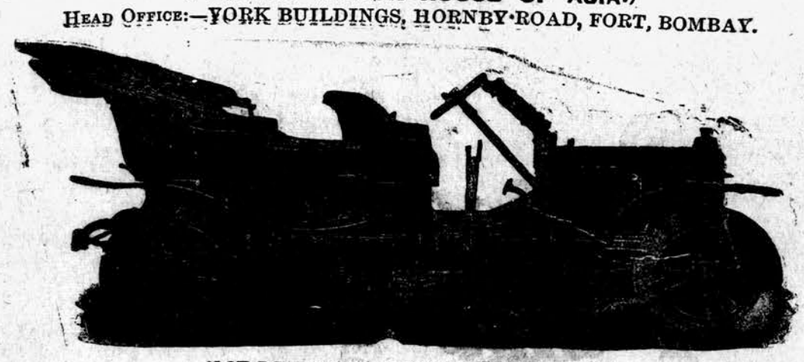

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Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine cured me's perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

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